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Over the Sea.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely,
Oh, boat of my lover, that bears him from me!
From the homes of the clachan, from the burn singing sweetly,
From the loch and the mountain, that he'll never more see.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely;
Thou bearest my soul with thee over the tide.
I said not a word, but my heart it was breaking,
For life is so short, and the ocean so wide.

Oh, boat of my lover, go softly, go safely;
Though the dear voice is silent, the kind hand is gone;
But oh, love me, my lover, and I'll live till I find thee;
Till our parting is over, an' our dark days are done.

The Lady and Her Lover.

THE LADY'S SONNET—TWILIGHT.

I know not why I chose to seem so cold
At parting from you—for since you are gone
I see you still; I hear each word, each tone,
And what I hid from you I wish were told.
I who was proud and shy seem now too bold
To write these lines—and yet must write, to own
I would unsay my words, now I'm alone.
From my dark window out upon the world
I look. 'Twas through yon pathway to the west
I watched you slowly going, while the light
Went with you—and a shadow seemed to fall
Upon my heart. And now I cannot rest
Till I have written—for I said: "To-night
I'll send your answer." Now I've told you all.

THE LOVER'S SONNET—MIDNIGHT.

I waited through the night, while summer blew
The breath of roses through my darkened room.
The whispering breeze just stirred the leafy gloom
Beyond the window. On the lawn the dew
Lay glistening in the starlight. No one knew
I did not sleep, but waited here my doom
Or victory. I saw the lighthouse loom
Across the bay. The silence grew and grew,
And hour by hour kept pace with my suspense.
Each rustling noise, each passing footstep seemed
The coming messenger I hoped, yet feared.
At last a knock—a throb—a pause intense;
Your letter came. I read as if I dreamed,
Almost too great to bear my bliss appeared.
—*Galaxy.*

WHO WAS THE COWARD?

"You lie!"

The speaker was Norman Webb, a burly built, fashionably dressed young man, who had come to college to spend his father's money, and do as little work and have as good a time as possible.

The words were addressed to Allen Ward; the provocation being an expression of opinion by the latter touching a recent hazing affair planned and headed by Norman Webb.

Allen's eyes flashed, and his handsome face flushed, as with clenched fists he made a step toward his insulter. Every fiber of him was at its utmost tension, and every nerve tingled. It would not have been well for Norman Webb, big and strong as he was, had the two encountered at that moment. But, as if suddenly recalling himself, Allen stopped.

"I repeat my words," said Norman Webb, insolently—"you lie!—and more—it is not the province of a beggar to criticise the conduct of a gentleman!"

A tinge of the flush which had left Allen's face came back at these words, but disappeared on the instant, and turning from the crowd of students, who had heard them, he walked calmly away.

"The coward!" more than one muttered.

Allen Ward had a widowed mother and a sister dependent on him. At school he had won a prize scholarship which gave him his college tuition free; and by teaching in vacations, and giving lessons out of college hours, he was managing to scrape along till he could enter the profession he had set his heart on.

The discipline of the institution was strict. A blow was ground for expulsion. To resent Norman Webb's insult as he felt impelled to do at the moment, he knew would lead to his prompt dismissal, and he had not the means to enter another college. He thought of his mother and sister, and of the career he had planned. He could not afford to sacrifice all these to gratify a passing resentment. But the effort his self-restraint cost was little appreciated by those who called him "coward."

To "give the lie," at that day in that community, was regarded either as the signal for a blow, or the precursor of a summons to deadly combat. To take it tamely was a thing not to be tolerated among gentlemen. Personal difficulties had become so common among the students of the college, that the new president had determined to use the severest measures to repress them. Among his rules was one that a blow, or other act of violence, except in strictest self-defense, should be punished by summary expulsion.

But college law could not change public sentiment; and it is not probable that Allen Ward, with all his patience, would have brooked so gross an insult from sheer motives of obedience. Indeed, could he have foreseen all—that his former companions would shun him, and even Mabel Gray would turn away her head when they met—it may be doubted if all restraints would not have failed, and Norman Webb's insult been met with quick resentment.

It was plain that everybody thought Allen a coward, Mabel Gray among the rest, and this hurt him most. He and she had long been friends; and he had secretly looked forward to a time when he might declare to her a sentiment more tender than that of friendship. Now, she not only turned her back upon him, but began to tolerate the attentions of Norman Webb, whom she had before slighted.

One night an alarm of fire was heard in the village. Everybody ran in the direction of a blazing light which shone out against the sky.

"It's Mr. Gray's house!" shouted those who first approached the scene.

A heartrending spectacle met the sight of the crowd that quickly assembled. The flames were blazing from the roof and bursting from most of the windows. Old Mr. Gray, a helpless invalid, who had escaped from one of the lower apartments, stood wringing his hands, and beseeching the spectators, in piteous accents, to save his daughter, who, pale and terror stricken, leaned from the window of an upper chamber, whence a leap to the ground would be certain death.

Men ran in search of ladders, but found none, and every moment made the chance of rescue still more difficult.

"Mr. Webb! Mr. Webb! will not you save her?" appealed the frantic father, laying his trembling hand on Norman Webb's arm.

"The attempt would be madness," the latter answered; "the staircase is wrapped in flames, and no one can reach that chamber save at the peril of his life."

With a piercing shriek Mabel fell back fainting from the window.

Norman Webb made a movement as if to enter the door, but recoiled at the sight of the fiery path before him, and stood aghast and helpless. His burly form was brushed aside like a feather by one who shot past, and darted up the blazing stairway with the speed of an arrow.

The daring act filled the crowd with amazement, which had not time to abate before the intrepid stranger reappeared on the burning steps, now crumbling under his feet, bearing in his arms the insensible form of Mabel Gray, carefully wrapped from head to foot. His hat pulled over his face, partly shielded it from the sheet of flame through which, amid encouraging shouts, he once more forced his way, and a wild cry of exultation rose when Mabel was safely placed in her father's arms. Then came three times three of the wildest cheers for Allen Ward, when the stranger raised his hat and revealed his seared and blistered face.

"Who is the coward now?" he exclaimed, as he sunk exhausted to the ground.

No one ever called him that name again; and Mabel, we are sure, never thought his face less handsome for the scars it bore on her account.—*Ledger.*

What a Man Suffered.

The Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Commonwealth* says: A man named Holland, living out on the Goss farm, was attacked with a severe toothache the other evening, and thought his head would split open. He would sit down for a moment, holding his face in one of his hands, and groan. Then he would jump up and pace the floor, and kick at something that happened to lie in his course, and then sit down and groan some more. It was a bad case. Everybody in the house was made miserable by the man's sufferings and lamentations. He tried holding alum and salt in his mouth, and binding horseradish leaves on the outside of his jaw, but they did no good. Finally somebody came across a recipe book, and therein was a balm for every ill. In two minutes a recipe was selected and a courier dispatched with it to a drug store in the city to have it "put up." He returned in due time, and a dose of the compound, which contained among other ingredients liberal quantities of ether and chloroform, was administered. Presently the toothache was relieved and the patient felt himself gradually being overpowered by sleep. The suspicion all at once crossed his mind that he had been poisoned. He became greatly alarmed, and appealed to those present, in a frenzy of desperation, to save him from his impending fate. A doctor was immediately sent for, and while the messenger was gone the alarm was communicated to the neighbors. One of the men seized a pail and rushed out into the pasture, where he woke up a cow, milked about a quart, and hurried back to the house. This the dying man drank, and had just finished when another neighbor came in and said there was nothing so sure an antidote for all kinds of poisons as raw eggs. Seven or eight raw eggs were given the suffering man, and he had just intimated that it wasn't possible for him to swallow another, when two more neighbors arrived simultaneously—one bearing a can of lard and the other a tea-saucerful of coffee. The lady with the lard said that they must help her to get some of it down him right away—there wasn't a moment to lose—and the one with the coffee set about preparing a cup of that beverage for the dying man, which, she said, must be strong enough to hold up an iron wedge. The unfortunate man had got down about three-quarter's of a teacupful of lard when the coffee was ready, and he unbuttoned his waistcoat and swallowed it. There seemed to be just room enough left for it.

Another neighbor came in, and insisted that what the patient needed was an emetic to throw the poison out of the stomach. He said that the quicker they did something of that kind the better it would be for him, and that it was dangerous to delay the matter a moment longer. They had prepared a quart bowl of strong salt and water, and were urging Holland to take some of it, when the doctor arrived. He examined the contents of the bottle carefully, tasted it, and then said: "This is all right; a very good remedy for toothache and neuralgia—gives the patient a rest for a time from his pain." "And ain't it poison?" gurgled the man, who was so full of new milk, raw eggs, lard, coffee, and salt water, that he could scarcely articulate, "a'n't it poison, doctor?" "Well, no; not exactly; and yet, a quart or two of it might kill a man—or it might not—it would depend a good deal on his condition. A man of your health and constitution could easily get away with a chunnful of it."

The California Mustang.

Speaking of the mustang race in New York and the sympathy felt for the animals, a late California paper says: The man who undertakes to ride thirty-five California mustangs, jumping from saddle to saddle, must be either a professional vaquero or a petrified post boy of the olden time. But when we contemplate the mustang as an object of compassion and humanity, it is impossible to repress a sardonic grin. The army mule is a perfect Chesterfield of an animal in comparison with the native California mustang. It was the mustang that invented the noble art of bucking. We are aware that the army mule has experimented in that direction, but no other animal but the California mustang ever caused his rider to describe a parabolic curve of the same extent. Nor can the man who has not been bucked by a California mustang at all conceive the process. The victim, while undergoing it, would infinitely prefer being delivered to a Hyrcanian tiger or a Lernean hydra, or a Numidian lion for immediate mastication, and when the operation is completed, and by a merciful dispensation of fate he is landed upon the crown of his head in the nearest pile of road metal, with a dislocated spinal column and a pang in every nerve, muscle, sinew and bone, he regards the author of his woes with a horror and detestation far surpassing the emotion that would be evoked by contemplation of the most forbidding antediluvian Saurian Prof. Owen ever revived for the satisfaction of the curious. If Mr. Bergh had taken it into his benevolent head to espouse the cause of the persecuted grizzly or the friendless rattlesnake, we could have descried some gleam of reason in his conduct; but the humanitarian who goes out of his way to protect the California mustang is throwing sympathy away.

The Suez Canal.

M. De Lesseps has returned from his five months' trip to Egypt. He has ascertained that Port Said is not likely to be filled in with sand, as predicted, the work done by the dredging machines last year being still open. In winter, when the Bitter lakes are full, a tide sets into the canal, which turns the current toward the Mediterranean. In summer, when the level of the lakes has been lowered by evaporation, the current turns in the opposite direction. Formerly rain was unknown on this part of the Red sea, but since the building of the canal showers have fallen regularly about once a fortnight. The result has been to start vegetation up, even on the Asiatic side, in the most wonderful manner. Civilization, therefore, changes the climate as well as the face of the country, and if things go on as they have begun, the sands of the isthmus will be covered with forests in another fifty years.

An Original Marriage Notice.

Dr. Wise, editor of the Cincinnati *Israelite*, announces his own marriage in the form of a mock advertisement of a life copartnership. The agreement is that the firm shall be dissolved three days after death; that the doctor shall deliver all the public sermons, and the lady all the private ones; the profits or losses shall be shared equally; and that no papers shall be accepted or indorsed, especially no love letters, except by mutual knowledge and express consent.

A GOSSIPY LETTER.

Hints for Strangers Visiting the Centennial—Changing their Clothes—The Display of Hats—Meeting Old Acquaintances—Scenes in the Main Building, Etc.

HINTS TO STRANGERS.

A few directions to a stranger coming to the Centennial are given by the *Herald* correspondent, who says: A perfect stranger in the city and one not used to traveling cannot probably do better than to buy one of the Lodging House Ageney tickets, either for lodging at $1.25, or one at $2.50 giving two meals, and then, before going into the Exhibition, to "look around," one should take time to make his inquiries, going from one boarding house to another, and a place will soon be found at reasonable rates. The best locality to search, in view of the fact that one would naturally like to be in the city, is between Twentieth and Sixth streets, with Chestnut street in the center—paying no attention to this street, for prices on it are everywhere dear. One good way is to take a room, and single rooms well furnished can, at this time, be had in abundance at $4 a week. Two going together will pay about $6 a week, and often there will be two beds in the room. Meals are to be had at eating houses at a cost not exceeding $6 to $7 a week. Some eating houses engage to furnish two meals a day at $5 a week, but their bill of fare is not varied. The best way, however, for home people is to seek regular board, as the food is better cooked and it gives better satisfaction—indeed it is more healthful. Thus, by taking a little time and looking sharp, one will be able to see the show at the lowest possible rate. It was supposed, the correspondent says, that what is called the "Granger Encampment" would supply the want indicated, that is, of supplying accommodations, not to exceed $1.50 per day, but now it is reported that the terms will not be less than $2 a day, which is decidedly unsatisfactory.

CHANGED THEIR CLOTHES.

It will be remembered that one of the chief attractions at former exhibitions was the many colored dresses of the hundred and one different tribes, sects, and people who were for the time assembled together. Of course no one imagined that such a display of what is called national costumes would be made at Philadelphia. Still it was only reasonable to suppose that an occasional Austrian mountaineer, French officer, or Eastern dignitary would enliven the scene by his peculiar dress or uniform. It is to be much regretted that they do nothing of the kind. On the opening day a large number of Turks, Japanese, Chinese, Spaniards, and Germans appeared in the costumes worn by their countrymen, and, as has been already announced to the credit of the somewhat mixed crowd that thronged Fairmount park on the tenth of May, they were treated while in the grounds with the utmost respect and courtesy. Of course the Turks and Egyptians were stared at, but they were not made to feel out of place or uncomfortable. On the streets, however, after the opening ceremonies, it appears that their treatment was very different. They were followed by large crowds of idle boys and men, who hooted and shouted at them as if they had been animals of a strange species instead of visitors who were entitled only to the most courteous attention. It is known that in at least one case the silken robes of a Chinese official were nearly torn from his back by some malicious person. Because of this kind of treatment all the Turkish, Chinese, Japanese, and Egyptian commissions and attendants have abandoned the striking dress of their native countries, and with but few exceptions have made themselves uncomfortable and unattractive by appearing in the conventional coat, vest, and trowsers of "the great Yankee nation." The Japanese take remarkably well to their new dress, and appear to be quite at home in the high silk hats which they almost invariably wear, but the Chinese seem to be out of their element.

THE DISPLAY OF HATS.

It has usually been admitted, says a New York *Times* correspondent, that all the queer shaped high hats in New York make their appearance on St. Patrick's day. The display which is made on the seventeenth of March, however, is not a circumstance to the truly remarkable exhibit of high crowns, low crowns, narrow brims and broad brims, which is now being made in Fairmount park. From the depths of many a box and closet in the mountains of Tennessee or the prairies of the West these wonderful specimens of head covering have been exhumed, and now, brushed and polished until they shine again, they are made to do duty in new and strange places. But even more different and peculiar than the hats are the men who wear them. They come, as I have already stated, from all parts of the Union, and although they are clad in no national costume, they bear the mark of their various sections of country stamped plainly upon their faces and in their manner. And still they are all Americans; they have all come hundreds, some thousands, of miles to be present at the nation's Centennial, and though they live far apart and appear in coats whose cut and fashion differ as much as do Hungarian jackets from French blouses, they are all animated by one feeling.

MEETING OLD ACQUAINTANCES.

We are told by a correspondent that it is a frequent occurrence for old friends who have not seen each other for years to meet on the Centennial grounds. A party of farmers—all strangers—were discussing the merits of a machine in Agricultural hall, when one of them, a jolly faced little old fellow, dressed in a blue coat, buttoned up to his chin, nodding to his neighbor in a friendly way, and smiling pleasantly, said: "Well now, that's not bad, but would you believe it, I have on my place a well post that has stood for nigh on eighty years, and is just as sound as new oak?" "Well now, that is 'markable," said the Western man. "Yes," continued he of the blue coat, "but the funniest thing about that post is that the top of it is alive and has branches springing from it in all directions." While he was telling this apparently simple little story, I noticed that the wife of the Western man regarded him with an earnestness which was altogether out of proportion to the interest of the narrative. As he concluded, she asked him: "Where be you from, sir?" "From New Jersey, mam," was the reply. "And is your name Sam B., questioned the lady.

"Mercy me, of course it is, and who are you?" exclaimed the little man.

"Mary Ann T., that used to be," replied she, and then the little New Jersey farmer put his arm around the neck of that little Western woman and kissed her as if he meant it. Then the pair explained to the good humored but somewhat astonished husband that Sam was a cousin, and had been an old playfellow of Mary Ann, "and," said she, "I knew it must be you the minute you told about that old pump post with the branches." Then the whole party went off together, telling each other of the strange things that had happened to them during the many years they had been separated.

SCENES IN THE MAIN HALL.

The Main hall continues to be the center of attraction for the general public, and it is daily becoming more worthy of attention. In it visitors of every turn of mind can find instruction and amusement. The ladies and children appear to be particularly interested in the truly wonderful groups of what are called wax composition figures, which are displayed by Norway and Sweden. One of these groups represents a party of Swedish peasants gathered around a dying reindeer. The animal, a beautiful preserved natural specimen, has sunk upon the moss with a deadly wound in its side and a terrible gash across the neck. It almost human eyes look appealingly into the faces of the hunters, who appear resting on their guns after the chase. A peasant woman, who stands a little behind the men, has one arm thrown protectingly around a little child dressed in the old fashioned costume of the country, and with the other points to the dying reindeer. The whole group is strikingly true to nature, and justly excites universal admiration. The same may be said of a group representing a peasant wedding in Norway. The bride appears with the great gold crown, which is part of the marriage paraphernalia, and the groom leans lightly upon the heavy steel-pointed staff which indicates his power and authority. In addition to these and other groups representing various scenes from peasant life, Sweden has sent a number of really admirable figures which show the different styles of uniform which are worn by Swedish officers of the present day, and which were worn in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. One of these figures, representing a major of cavalry, is so natural and lifelike as to deceive even those who make a close inspection of it. A few days ago I noticed an old lady who would not believe until she had touched the cold wax hand that the figure was not alive. This morning a smart young lady, passing by the Swedish department, pointed to the figure and said in an undertone to a companion: "Lah, Mary, just look at that; he thinks he's awful nice, don't he?" Shortly after she had passed out of sight one of those overdressed women who imagine they know everything, exclaimed to her escort, after closely examining the figure: "I declare, I never did see such life-like sculpature."

A Bear Actor.

The latest sensation at a Cincinnati theater, is a blood and thunder melodrama, which includes a frontiersman's fights for his life with United States military, with Indians on the war-trail, with border desperadoes in a gambling saloon, with a rival for the affections of an unattractive maiden, and finally with a "grizzly bar." This frontiersis man called Wild Bill, and the announcement that Wild Bill would have a real fight with a real "bar" drew a pretty fair house. The bear comes in during the second and last acts of Wild Bill. Bill, in the play, is simultaneously assaulted by a whole nation of Indians and a "bar." The "bar" is a fat little black bear, which is certainly well trained. At the proper moment it rushes from behind the scenes, over mimic rocks and cascades, and attacks Bill with tremendous fury. For about five minutes Wild Bill and the bear hug each other very fiercely, until Bill manages to stab the animal with a remarkably bright bowie knife. Then the bear rolls Bill on the stage, and both continue to roll over and over until at last the frontiersman is seen lying uppermost, but still in the bear's terrible hug, when the curtain falls amid frenzied applause. So far as we could observe, says a reporter describing the scene, the bear was not muzzled, neither were his claws cut. He is doubtless an intelligent and good natured animal; but some night it might come to pass that Bruin would lose his temper, and that Wild Bill might suddenly find himself seriously in need of a more formidable weapon than a tin bowie knife, while the audience would yell and cheer and smoke their cigars, and wonder "how they can make that seem like real blood."

Novel Experiments.

A New Jersey agriculturist is experimenting upon forcing the growth of potatoes by means of steam pipes under the ground, and has succeeded in forcing a growth of fifteen inches high in two weeks from date of planting. The potatoes, however, have always turned out small in comparison to the vine. This is a new idea, but the practicability of forcing vegetables by electricity dates back as far as 1841, when a Mr. Pell, of Hyde Park, on the Hudson river, forced the growth of tomatoes so that in a week from the date of planting the plants bore small ripe tomatoes an inch in diameter. The following was the way it was done: A row of tomato plants, forty feet long, were set out; at one end a sheet of copper an eighth of an inch thick, fourteen inches wide and four feet long was placed perpendicularly two feet in the ground, leaving two feet in the air; at the other end a zinc plate of same size was similarly placed; a wire carried over poles was fastened to each of these plates, the earth completing the circuit; an abundance of manure was used, and in one week the result was as above stated. This crop was also followed by three other weekly crops of the same size within a month. Of course it is not necessary to limit the length of the row to forty feet, and as it is a simple and easy thing to do, perhaps some of our readers will make the experiment.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Will.

There is little to be found, says a New York paper, to confirm the story that Mr. Vanderbilt has, aside from his bequest to Wm. H. Vanderbilt, willed $1,000,000 apiece in Central, Harlem and Lake Shore stocks to each of about fifteen heirs, with a proviso that one-third of the net income shall be annually reinvested by trustees in the stock of those roads, though he is known to have said on at least two occasions that, no matter what might become of him, the Central road would not come to harm. For a period of ten years he has been in the habit of making a new will every two years to suit the changing condition of his property, and of frequently adding codicils. Every summer before he went to Saratoga he executed a codicil. Nevertheless, it is surmised by those who have known his sentiments that the main features of his will have never been materially altered. It was the changes in his affairs rather than in his intentions toward his heirs that dictated the alterations.

Young Salmon.

The Bangor *Commercial* says: As the result of the eggs that were hatched in our river last season, the Penobscot is full of young salmon. The boys at Veazie are catching them with hooks. They vary in length from four to twelve inches. Mr. Stillwell laid on our table a beautiful specimen taken by a young Spencer boy at Veazie. It was a little over seven inches long. If this young school of salmon is not destroyed, in two or three years our river will again be crowded with salmon as it was seventy-five years ago.

The Shipworm.

A reporter visiting a shipyard took up a piece of wood to critically examine it. It could be compared to nothing more fitting in general appearance than a wasp's or hornet's nest, so thoroughly was it perforated, and, like the nests indicated, it was of ashen color.

Some of the insects still remained in the cells. They seemed to be of a whitish color and were encased in a shell-like substance an inch in length; their heads were shaped like a pod auger, as if intended by nature to be great bores. In the case of a vessel in the dock they had completely perforated the outer sheathing or planking of the hull, the place of the entrance being small and needle-like, until they reached the framework of heavy trees, when they turned back and continued their work of destruction. The holes they make increase in size from that of a pin's point to an aperture that a man's thumb would not fill.

While the reporter was examining the wood a venerable carpenter with adze in hand joined him and said: "I will give you a bit of information about these worms that not many people know. You see this wood is punctured right up to a hair's width of the place it joins another plank. Now the worms never cross a crack, and you see they have gone right through the outer planking, but they have not touched the frame or the ceiling of the bark; if they had, you never would have seen her on the dry dock here."

The well known spar manufacturer and shipwright joined the group and added his valuable information. He said in effect: "Aspinwall is considered by shipmasters and owners to be a very wormy port; I have heard of vessels that have only laid there for the space of six weeks to sink at their anchorage. There is a marine copper paint that sometimes acts well as a defense against these destroyers, but about the only sure refuge is metal sheathing. I have sent vessels before now on a ten months' voyage to Rio Janeiro and they have come back with their hulls sound and clean, and have sent others down to Texas and their bottoms have been fairly eaten out by the worms."

Coal tar and other coverings for hulls have been tried, but the only sure defense seems to be metal. There is a composition now very generally used instead of exclusive copper; it is mainly composed of spelt, tin and copper. The worms are even found in New York harbor, but they do not usually do as much damage. They will bore until they reach a crack or seam which is made by the joining of planks, and will not cross it.

An Experiment in Co-operation.

In 1872, says Chas. Barnard, in *Scribner's Monthly*, a large manufacturing firm in New York called its workmen together, and announced that after a certain date every man would receive over and above his wages a share in the profits of the business, be they more or less, according to the sales. The men received the statement with incredulity and returned to their work. Six months passed, and the firm announced that it had $4,000 to divide among the men in proportion to their wages. The immediate result of the actual division of the money was gratifying to all concerned. The men resumed work with remarkable animation and industry. Every one became jealous of his neighbor's work, every one became his fellow's overseer. No idleness now, no "one-handed work," no shirking and dilatory pipe lighting, no guards to watch for the foreman, no waste of material and time. Never before had so much work been performed in a day; never had such skill, economy, aptitude and intelligence been shown at the benches, and never had better goods been made. The men were apparently satisfied, and the firm was more than compensated for the increased outlay by the improved quality of the goods. Several months passed, and the house announced that in a few weeks it would have a surplus of ten thousand dollars to divide among the workmen. Suddenly led away by some epidemic of unreason, the men struck for a reduction of time to eight hours. The proprietors would not consent to this, and as a consequence for two weeks the shops were closed. In vain were the men shown the money coming to them; in vain was it demonstrated that they were making more money than men in the same line in other shops. They persisted in the strike till they could hold out no longer, and then resumed work as before. The firm declined to proceed further with the co-operative experiment, and what had been fair with promise was thus brought to a disastrous end.

Visiting a Fashionable Church.

Some years ago, being in Philadelphia, John Cockerill, of Ohio, received an introduction to a prominent divine of that city. The reverend gentleman invited John to attend his church on a certain Sunday, which invitation was accepted.

They entered the sacred edifice together. It was one of the first churches in the city, and its members were fashionable and aristocratic in the extreme. The minister put John in an elaborately furnished pew, well to the front. John nestled comfortably down into one corner of the same, and looked about as interesting and contented as a toad under a cabbage leaf.

After a while the owner of the pew arrived, and at once gave signs of intense disgust and indignation at the presence of the interloper. He looked at John, looked at the pew, scowled magnificently, and finally, after fumbling through his pockets some time, drew forth a card and wrote on it with a pencil: "This is my seat, sir!" and, with an air of the loftiest contempt, tossed it over to John.

The latter took it up, read it with lamb-like meekness peculiar to himself, and then, with the most delightful coolness, wrote in reply:

"It's a very good seat! What rent do you pay?" and tossed the card back to its owner.

The latter took it, looked at it with the most profound astonishment a minute or two, and then a broad grin overspread his countenance.

He evidently enjoyed the sublime brass and coolness of his new acquaintance, and when service was over he approached John, apologized for his rudeness, invited him to his house, gave him the best he had, and treated him with the utmost respect and consideration during his sojourn in the city.

What a Penny Did.

About a year ago a young girl residing in the town of Villewood, Ont., swallowed a penny. No unpleasant results were experienced until several months ago, when she was attacked at times with violent pains in her stomach. Physicians were called but they were unable to afford her any relief, and for some time she has been failing rapidly, and it is thought she cannot survive long. For three weeks or more she has taken no nourishment that she could retain. Her mouth, she says, tastes just like a penny, and the saliva from the stomach is of a greenish color and strongly impregnated with the smell of copper. About the only thing that she has relished is a lemon.

UNRAVELING A MYSTERY.

Murders of Ninety Years Ago Brought to Light—Latourette's Cabin in the Woods—Disappearance of the Family of a Rival.

In 1790 Sir William Pultney having placed in the market his vast possessions in which is now Steuben county, N. Y., hundreds of immigrants from the East flocked to the section to take up land. One route to the Pultney Patent passed through Pennsylvania, and the old ruined road near Knowland was a part of the route.

About that time a Frenchman named Pierre Latourette built a log cabin in the above road, two miles west of Knowland. In his employ was another Frenchman called Pepow, and his wife. The location of the tavern was such that it became a favorite stopping place for immigrants. Latourette was an old French soldier, and his disposition was such that he was very unpopular with his guests. He had not been long in this tavern before stories of an ugly nature became current among the immigrants. Many of them were robbed at the Frenchman's of money and valuables. Cattle left in his inclosure at night would be missing in the morning, and could not be found until the owner paid Latourette for looking them up, he claiming that they had escaped and were roaming in the woods. It was also alleged that men stopping at the tavern had mysteriously disappeared, and were never heard of afterward.

Some months after the Frenchman put up his inn, a man named Vail, with his wife and two children, were among a party of immigrants on their way to the Pultney property. Noticing that the Frenchman was a grinding landlord, and only patronized from necessity, he conceived the idea of building a house near by, on the road, for the accommodation of immigrants. He secured some land about three-quarters of a mile further west, and erected a tavern. This took nearly all of the Frenchman's business away. Three months afterward there was a temporary lull in the travel. The tide soon started up again, and one night a party stopped at Vail's, but found the house closed. Returning to Latourette's, the immigrants were told that Vail had become tired of keeping tavern, and had gone to Steuben county.

Nothing was ever seen or heard of Vail or his family afterward, however, and it was generally believed that Latourette had murdered Vail and his family and pillaged the house. Latourette remained in the tavern until immigration had almost ceased, and grew rich. Pepow died on the place, and his wife continued to live with Latourette. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 Latourette sold his property, and departed in company with his late assistant's wife. The old log tavern was demolished years ago, and the site is now occupied by a farmhouse.

The above reminiscence of nearly a century ago have been recalled by a startling discovery made a few days since. A hooppole cutter named Hoff was walking in the woods about two miles from the site of the old Latourette tavern. In clearing away a thicket at the foot of a ledge of rocks he came upon a large flat stone standing up on its edge against the rocks. Out of idle curiosity he pried it over, and was surprised to see that it had concealed an opening in the ledge, some three feet in circumference. Hoff crept in the opening on his hands and knees and found that it gradually grew larger. He went in several feet, when his hand came in contact with a hard, round substance. He brought it out into the light, and was astounded to find that it was a human skull. Hoff dropped the skull, and hurried to another part of the woods where two other choppers were at work. They returned to the cave with him. One of them lighted a pine knot, and crawled into the opening, followed by the others. They found a cavern where they could stand upright, and about twenty feet in circumference.

By the glare of the torch they discovered four human skeletons lying on the floor of the cave. The men hastily retreated, and came to this place, and told of their discovery. Several men repaired to the spot, and an attempt was made to bring the skeletons out entire, but they fell to pieces on being disturbed. Dr. Kennedy examined the bones, and said that they were the remains of three males—one full grown—and of one female. They were brought to Knowland, and, after being viewed by hundreds of people, were buried.

All the old stories connected with Latourette tavern, which have been handed down for several generations, were at once set afloat. There is no doubt in the minds of any that the skeletons are those of the Vail family, who were murdered by Latourette ninety years ago.

The Mystery of Marshal Ney.

A curious story is going the rounds of the Western press to the effect that Marshal Ney was not shot, as history tells us, but that he came to the United States and lived for many years in the South, where he was known as Peter Stewart Ney. The story is not a new one. Some time about the year 1830, a French gentleman, known as Peter Ney, resided in Darlington or Marlboro' district, South Carolina, and pursued the profession of teaching. Many old citizens are still living who were his pupils. Some curious facts are related concerning this gentleman which tend to corroborate the suspicion that he may have been the Marshal Ney of the first empire. At the time referred to he is said to have been exceedingly reticent as to his personal and private history. In conversation, however, he showed a remarkable familiarity with all the events and battles of the Napoleonic wars, and very frequently commented upon them, admitting freely that he had taken an active part in them. His martial bearing, style of dress, and the saber scars upon his head, showed that he had known military service. He is said to have been generally reserved and quiet in his demeanor, but fond of a social chat with men of his age. At times he relapsed into fits of profound melancholy, which occasionally ended in a spell of intemperate drinking. He seemed disposed to court retirement, but on one occasion, when on a visit to Columbia, he attended a military review on horseback, when his distinguished and soldierly bearing attracted much attention. The story goes that some French travelers, who were in the town at the time, declared most positively that it could be no other than Marshal Ney. This gentleman, moreover, always betrayed a marked interest in every item of news connected with Napoleon in his exile, and one day, sitting in his quiet schoolroom reading a newspaper which he had just obtained, he suddenly dropped from his chair in a swoon. The paper on being examined was found to contain the news of Bonaparte's death.

A Sudden Death.

What they call a sudden death in Minnesota may be inferred from this paragraph from the Winona *Republican*: Frederick Peuser, one of the oldest citizens of New Ulm, died very suddenly one Sunday morning recently, from the effects of a gunshot wound received on the memorable nineteenth of August, 1862, when the Sioux Indians made their attack on that place.

The Death Penalty.

Samuel J. Frost was executed at the county jail in Worcester, Mass., for the murder of his wife's brother, Franklin P. Towne. The murder was committed on Sunday, July 4, 1875, in the barn on the farm owned by Towne. After committing the deed Frost went to the house and assisted his wife to get the children, four in number, ready for church. After they had left the house he returned and buried the body under the barn. Several times after this he removed the body, cutting it into pieces. At the execution, as soon as Frost was seated upon the fatal platform, Rev. Mr. Lamson offered a short prayer. Immediately at its close the sheriff read the death warrant, and when he had uttered the closing words pressed firmly upon the spring, releasing the drop. Frost had risen from his chair when the reading of the warrant was begun, and the deputy sheriff behind him had fastened the straps around his legs and arms, and before the reading was finished had shut out the light from him forever by drawing the black cap over his head. There was not an instant's delay, and less time than five minutes had passed between the time the doomed man took his first step upon the gallows stairs and that in which his body was thrown down ward by the release of the drop. The drop fell with hardly an audible sound, and the light body of the murderer brought the rope to a strong tension. The first thrill of a shudder had not run through the more sensitive of the spectators when the body was seen spinning at the end of the rope, almost headless, a fearful tear extending over the front of the throat, and the blood gushing out in streams. Every eye was riveted on the startling and unexpected spectacle as the body turned round, first disclosing and then concealing this gash. The blood, forced upward by the arterial movements, spurted fountain-like upward from one to two feet, the stream falling to the floor in a circle round the hanging body. This circle extended even to the framework of the gallows, which was in many places sprinkled with the blood. The welling life-blood poured from the wound down the front of the body and trickled from the feet, forming a pool directly beneath the body. This recital doubtless seems full of horrors, but it falls far short of the realities of the scene. For some two minutes the arterial gushings of blood continued, and the slow dripping of the blood from the body continued a little longer. Physicians then stepped under the gallows and made their examination of the body. The knot of the rope had been placed behind Frost's left ear, almost at the center of the neck. Frost was a man of no especial muscular development, and though he weighed but one hundred and twenty pounds, the drop was enough not only to break his neck, but to sever the spinal column entirely, leaving the body hanging by the integuments of the rear portion only. The body was allowed to hang a few minutes after the examination by the doctors, when it was lowered and carried from beneath the gallows. In twelve minutes from the appearance of the execution party the eyes of the murderer were closed forever. About one hundred and fifty persons were present.

A Reformation Wanted.

A report of the New York State board of charities has the following: It is believed that the gloomy and prison-like character with which some of these institutions are invested should be set aside. The grated windows of the prison seen from afar, as the boy approaches the reformatory, the high walls of gray stone that surmount it, the formidable gateway at the entrance, through which, as he passes, he hears behind him the clash of bar and bolt, falling upon his ears like the sentence of an irrevocable doom, the passage onward through massive doors that swing heavily close behind him, till he finds himself at length in his little room, closed with a grated door and fastened with a massive bar and lock, in what seems to him a felon's cell, must powerfully affect the vivid imagination of the young, no matter how hardened he may be, and tend to break down pride of character and self-respect. The boy under such circumstances must feel that the world has turned its back upon him; that he has lost all; that every man's hand is against him, and that henceforth his hand must be against every man. The shock once over, and the mind of the boy accustomed to the terrible ordeal, what dread has Auburn or Sing Sing for him? It is believed that a large proportion of the boys committed to reformatories do not require these forbidding restraints, and that some different and milder treatment combining in some way the family system should be adopted for a large class of juvenile delinquents now being sent to the houses of refuge. If under this method they be still found incorrigible, they might then be transferred to a more secure place and be put under stricter discipline. It is thought, however, that if the experiment was once tried very few would need to be so transferred.

At the Centennial.

The following are the days fixed for the agricultural exhibits at the Centennial: Strawberries, June 7th to 15th. Early grass butter and cheese, June 13th to 17th. Early summer vegetables, June 20th to 24th. Honey, June 20th to 24th. Raspberries and blackberries, July 3d to 8th. Southern pomological products, July 18th to 22d. Melons, Aug. 22d to 26th. Peaches, Sept. 4th to 9th. Northern pomological products, Sept. 11th to 18th. Autumnal vegetables, Sept. 19th to 23d. Cereals, Sept. 25th to 30th. Potatoes and feeding roots, Oct. 2d to 7th. Grapes, Oct. 8th to 16th. Autumn butter and cheese, Oct. 17th to 21st. Nuts, Oct. 23d to Nov. 1st. Autumn honey and wax, Oct. 23d to Nov. 1st.

Applications for entry should be addressed to Burnet Landreth, chief of the bureau of agriculture. Dairy products are to be shown on Wednesday of each week. The field trials of mowing machines, tedder and hay rakes will take place on ground near Schenck's station, on the Pennsylvania railroad, between Philadelphia and Trenton, from June 15th to 30th, and the trials of reapers from July 5th to 15th.

The bureau of agriculture offer the following prizes: First best cow, $250; second best cow, $100. For first best herd, $300. The scale of points to be adopted by the club is founded upon that of the Royal Jersey Society.

Forgot Something.

There was a lawsuit lately which called in a score of people. It originated from the sale of a horse, and the defendant's wife was one of the witnesses, or rather made a statement under oath. She testified thus and so, and left the stand. Several other witnesses had been sworn, when, all of a sudden, she asked to be recalled, telling the lawyer that she had neglected an important portion of testimony. She took the stand, and he said:

"Well, Mrs. ——, you can tell the jury anything further you have bearing on this case."

"Well, what I wanted to say," she bluntly replied, "is that the complainant's wife has the reputation of wearing false teeth and doing her hair up in papers to make it curl! I forgot to refer to it when I was up here before."

THE EXHIBITION.

A Bird's-Eye View of the Main Building—The Panorama from the Nave and Transept.

The

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

:0:

CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 22, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The Erie, Pennsylvania, New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Grand Trunk railroads on 12 inst., reduced the rates for western bound freights from 75c. to 25c. per hundred pounds to Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Buffalo and a proportionate reduction to all western points. The rates for both east and west bound freights and passengers are now cut terribly. The Grand Trunk and Baltimore and Ohio lines claim differential rates. The prospect is that the war will be long and bitter.

The Union county republicans made their nominations last week, as follows; Senator, C. S. Wolfe; Assembly, Alf. Hayes; Sheriff, David Gross; Associate Judges, Wm. Wilson and Sam'l Marshall. Charges of fraud are made among the republicans. There was fraud in Gregg twp, in favor of Gross, and the true vote secures the nomination of Thomas P. Wagner.

A NATIVE OF PENNSYLVALLEY IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

James. K. Kelly, one of the United States Senators from Oregon, is a native of Pennsvalley. Mr. Kelly was born in Gregg township, on the farm now owned and occupied by our democratic friend Jacob McCool, and spent his school-boy days in that section. Many of the older citizens of this valley will remember their schoolmate—Gen. Buchanan, Peter Wilson and others who went to school with the Oregon senator, will no doubt be pleased to learn through the Reporter of his whereabouts and the high position which he now holds. Mr. Kelly is a second cousin of Shannon Boal and is also related to the Woods family. The house where he attended school was on the Georges Valley road near where the church now stands, and was built of slabs.

The congressional directory gives this further biography of Mr. Kelly:

James K. Kelly, of Portland, Oregon, was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1819; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey in 1839; studied law and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1842; went to California in 1849, and from thence to the Territory of Oregon in 1851; was elected by the Legislative Assembly of Oregon in 1852 one of three commissioners to prepare a code of laws for that Territory; was a member of the Legislative Council from 1853 to 1857; was elected a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Oregon in 1857; was a Senator in the Legislative Assembly of Oregon from 1860 to 1864; was appointed by President Buchanan United States District Attorney for Oregon in 1860, but declined to accept the appointment; in 1855 he was chosen Lieutenant Colonel of the First Regiment of Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and in that capacity was engaged in the Yakima Indian war in 1855 and '56; he was elected to the United States Senate as a democrat, to succeed G. H. Williams, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1871. His term of service will expire March 3, 1877.

Hon. Sam'l Gilliland who also was a schoolmate of Mr. Kelly, having addressed a note to the senator, has received from him the following reply:

U. S. SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, April 17th, 1876.

Mr. Samuel Gilliland.

Dear Sir:—I was very much gratified a few days ago to receive your letter of the 3rd inst with your photograph accompanying it. In appearance you certainly have changed somewhat since we played together about the old school house in Georges Valley, half a century ago. Looking over the many years which have gone by since then, I can truly say that my school boy life was the period in which I had the most unalloyed happiness, as it was the freeest from anxiety and care. It is true the severe eye of John S. Price now and then rested upon me when bent upon mischief, or when I failed to mind my book; and occasionally I felt the birch laid on by his hand, for which I vowed vengeance in my mind when I should grow up to be a man. But with all those little troubles they were happy days, and sometimes as I think over them it seems to me that the pleasures of memory are sweeter than the pleasures of hope.

Your description of the country about my father's old farm, and the changes which have been made, was very interesting to me as it is forty years since I have been there. I have been thinking seriously about going back there before I return to the Pacific coast, and your kind invitation to meet me, certainly has strengthened my desire to go. I cannot now say what time I will likely go, but probably about the middle or latter part of May, although it is possible I may wait until congress adjourns which I think will be in July. Before going I shall write you, so that you will know when I am coming.

I send you a photograph so that you may see how time has changed my appearance since you saw me last.

Very truly Yours etc.
JAMES K. KELLEY.

We trust that Senator Kelley will make his promised visit to his native valley and his old home. We bespeak for him a cordial reception from the companions of his childhood yet living here, as well as from their descendants and the people of the valley generally who will be glad to make his acquaintance.

DON CAMERON NETTLED.

Mr. Palmer, one of the delegates to the Cincinnati convention from Luzerne county, having asserted that 43 of the 58 Pennsylvania delegates were for Blaine and declared that the majority should rule, Secretary Cameron is said to have replied: "Such talk from you Luzerne men who cannot carry your own district will not control the action of delegates representing steady republican constituencies. The state convention ordered us to vote as a unit for General Hartranft, and if he is defeated let the blame rest where it belongs."

Mr. Palmer—"You brought out Hartranft to beat Blaine and you don't mean to stick to him. Conkling is your man."

Mr. Cameron—"I don't care about arguing with you on this question, because you are committed to your idol. Besides if Blaine is nominated, we will be put on the defensive throughout the campaign, and the party acting on the defensive is always defeated."

Haysey, daisey,
How dye do?
From the Buckeye state are you.
Riddle de riddle de de,
Roll de rain,
You came it over
Morton, Conkling and Blaine.

"It is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy.—Republican platform.

Then Republican Congresses have been neglecting their duty scandalously for a good many years.

Radical watchward, "Make Hay(s) while the sun shines."

The Cincinnati convention has made things rather Hazey for the republicans.

The Kilkenny cat fight in the republican party for the nomination for President ended at Cincinnati on last Friday, in a compromise on Gov. Hayes, of Ohio. Blaine was strongest and his forces were wild and rampant, and seemed very confident of carrying his nomination, but none of the forces of the other candidates could be brought over to him sufficient to give him a majority. Conkling and Grant were bent on Blaine's defeat, and Blaine had strength enough to prevent Conkling's nomination. Morton was as lame politically as he is physically and could not muster up enough to made him stand more than third best. The fight between these chiefs was entirely upon the principle, If I can't you shan't. Nothing was left but to drop all, and fall upon a compromise candidate, and the fortunate one is Gov. Hayes of Ohio who was put in nomination, and the cat fight ended. Hartranft, as we said all along in the Reporter, was considered of no account, and he received the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation, because he was known to have a fondness for soft-soaping.

Gov. Hayes, the nominee, is a second rate Ohio politician who was elected to the governorship through a foolish division among the democrats on the financial question. Radicals who want intellect in the presidential chair must not vote for Hayes.

On Friday evening last the Bellefonte republicans held a ratification meeting at which they poured out their enthusiasm over the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Very few knew anything about Hayes—because there is not much about him, and not one knew who Wheeler was. Speeches were made by Beaver, Humes, Hastings and Love. *Hayes*-tings thinks Hayes is a half brother of his, because he goes half on his name and is much enthused thereat.

CINCINNATI.

HAYES AND WHEELER THE RADICAL NOMINEES.

The republican national Convention assembled at Cincinnati last Wednesday 14, and was in session nearly three days before it could get fixed to take a ballot for president. The excitement ran high between the friends of the different candidates. Ed. McPherson of this state was chosen permanent chairman. Don Cameron could not play boss over the Pennsylvania delegation after all, and swing it for Conkling after dropping Hartranft. Out of the 58 delegates 42 made up their minds to go for Blaine, leaving Don but a corporal's guard to carry over to Conkling. Don felt a little cheap over this—being Grant's war Secretary. The Blaine men went in for their favorite with all their might, and made the most noise.

The platform copies about one half of the declaration of Independence.

Cincinnatti, June 16, 10.30 a. m.—The first ballot has just commenced by a call of the states in alphabetical order.

First Ballot.

Blaine	291
Bristow	113
Conkling	96
Morton	125
Hayes	65
Jewell	11
Hartranft	58

Second Ballot.

Blaine	298
Bristow	114
Morton	111
Conkling	93
Hayes	64
Hartranft	63
Wheeler	3
Washburne	1

Third Ballot.

Blaine	293
Bristow	121
Morton	113
Conkling	90
Hayes	67
Hartranft	68
Wheeler	3
Washburne	1

Fourth Ballot.

Blaine	292
Bristow	126
Morton	108
Conkling	84
Hayes	68
Hartranft	71
Wheeler	2
Washburne	3

Fifth Ballot.

Blaine	286
Bristow	114
Morton	95
Conkling	82
Hayes	104
Hartranft	69
Wheeler	2
Washburne	3

Sixth Ballot.

Blaine	308
Bristow	111
Morton	85
Conkling	81
Hayes	113
Hartranft	50
Washburne	4
Wheeler	2

Seventh Ballot.

Blaine	351
Bristow	21
Hayes	384

Cincinnati, June 16.—Mr. Cumback, of the Indiana delegation has withdrawn Mr. Morton's name and 25 of the delegates voted for Hayes and 5 for Bristow.

At 4.57 on the seventh ballot, Mr. Harlan, of Kentucky, withdrew Bristow's name. Of the Kentucky delegation 24 voted for Hayes.

The scene of excitement which followed the announcement of the vote is indescribable; shouting, waving of hats and fans and cheering, the band meanwhile playing "Yankee Doodle." Mr. Frey then took the platform and thanked the earnest supporters of the candidate from Maine. No words can express Maine's gratitude, he said, "God bless you all for ever. The convention in its wisdom has selected General Hayes as our standard bearer; Maine accepts, endorses and will support him in November. Our leader, Mr. Blaine, will take the field in Maine and sweep it by 20,000, and then go into Massachusetts and assist to sweep it by 60,000." He moved that the nomination of Mr. Hayes be made unanimous. Adopted.

A Virginia delegate moved that the president should appoint a committee of five to wait on Gov. Hayes and notify him of his nomination. Agreed to.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, then nominated W. A. Wheeler, of New York, for vice president, and E. R. Hoar seconded the nomination.

Thos. C. Platt, on behalf of part of the New York delegation, presented Mr. Woodford's name.

The roll was then called. When New York was reached Mr. Woodford took the platform and withdrew his own name. When South Carolina had been called Mr. Wheeler having already received 366 votes Mr. Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of Gen. Hawley and moved that Mr. Wheeler's nomination be made unanimous. Agreed to and Mr. Wheeler's nomination was so declared.

On motion of Mr. Howard, of Michigan, it was ordered that the chair appoint a committee of one from each state to notify the nominees and ask their acceptance with the platform adopted.

A PENNSYLVANIA ROW.—A scene of the most intense excitement was witnessed during the calling of the second ballot. When Don Cameron announced 58 votes for Hartranft, a member from West Chester arose for himself and colleague of the Sixth Pennsylvania district, a gentleman from Pittsburgh, Mr. Hampton of the Twenty-second district, and also Mr. Stewart, from the Twenty-third district, rose to a point of order, reporting that the vote cast by Chairman Cameron was not correct, and that four votes of the fifty-eight were cast for Mr. Blaine.

Chairman McPherson ruled that it was right of any member to vote his sentiment in this convention. Mr. Cessna rose a point of order, declaring that under the rule, the vote as reported by Mr. Cameron should be recorded.

On the seventh and final ballot at Cincinnati the Pennsylvania delegation split into two nearly equal factions. Thirty four went to Blaine under the lead of M'Pherson and twenty four followed Secretary Cameron to Hayes. But both parties arrived a little too late. Blaine's contingent was too late to save him from defeat. At an earlier stage they could have given him the victory. On the other hand the combination in favor of Hayes was completed before he received the support from Pennsylvania.

WHEELER.

The republicans declared in their platform that they were as ever opposed to subsidies to corporations. To show what they meant by this resolution, they have nominated a man for Vice President, who as Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported all manner of subsidy jobs, and was one of the most active leaders in forcing them all upon the attention of Congress. So to the end Republican practice turns its back in contempt on Republican professions.

BLAINE'S OPINION.

Mr. Blaine says the immediate cause of the failure of his friends to secure his nomination was the holding back of the votes for him from Pennsylvania after the the third ballot. This Mr. Blaine attributes to the fictitious strength lent to Hartranft at times by Conkling's forces, which made it possible for minority of the Pennsylvania delegation to urge that their candidats could not properly be dropped while he was still apparently gaining votes.

A BLOW AT POLITICAL PATRONAGE.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT DEMOCRATS TALK OF PUTTING IN THE PLATFORM.

Washington, June 13.—The proposed amendment to the Constitution introduced in the House yesterday by Scott Lord of New York, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, meets with so much favor among Democratic members, that its substances will be recommended for incorporation into the Democratic platform to be adopted at St. Louis, and probably in the language of the joint resolution, which was as follows:

Whereas, Under the Constitution, all the officers of the United States numbering, with dependents, about 100,000, penetrating into every part of the country, and having charge of its transmitted intelligence, are commissioned by the President, and are, through the power of appointment and removal, subject to the coercion of any administration in power, and required to act, vote, and contribute money in accordance with the central will, whereby by both the caucuses and the elections are controlled, and,

Whereas, Such relations between the Administration and the officers of the Government tend not only to defeat the will of the majority, and to degrade the independence and fidelity of such officers but to relax the rules of official accountability, which it is of supreme importance not only to maintain, but to extend; and,

Whereas, Securing the independence of such officers from such central control is the only method by which the evil can be remedied; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, that the following amendments to the Constitution be and are hereby proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:

Article, Section 1. All postmasters, marshals, assessors, and collectors except collectors of customs duties shall be chosen for a term of four years, at a general election by the electors of the district, city, town or village in which the duties of their offices are to be performed.

Sec. II. The Congress shall enact suitable laws to execute the foregoing article, and to insure the faithful discharge of the duties of such officers, and for their removal by the President for official misconduct, and in case of a removal for an appointment, until the next general election, and for filling vacancies in such offices.

Article—, Section 1. The Congress shall enact suitable law for the prevention and punishment of official misconduct, and to insure official accountability.

Sec. II. No person indicted for bribery or for converting the public money, or called as witness in relation thereto, shall be excused from testifying on the ground that his testimony will tend to criminate himself, and any person convicted of such bribery or conversion shall not be pardoned, and shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

WHAT IT COST TO FURNISH THE SECRETARY OF WAR WITH A CARRIAGE.

Washington, June 9.—The new Secretary of War, in reply to a letter from Mr. Clymer, the Chairman of the War Expenditure Committee, says that it has cost the Government $16,000 for the hire of a carriage for the Secretary of War from the beginning of this Administration down to Belknap's resignation on March 2 last. During the seven years Belknap was Secretary the carriage was probably never used a dozen times for his convenience or in despatching public business. It served the same purpose Attorney-General Williams's landaulet did. It enabled the Belknap family to ride out in style every day and attend the numerous receptions and parties given during the society season. But why the Government should have been taxed $16,000 for this luxury, the War Expenditures Committee is going to find out.

Mrs. Lincoln has been restored to reason and is now allowed to have the management of her property.

Gov. Hartranft has our thanks for a copy of the Gen'l Laws, session of 1876.

Assassination of the Turkish Minister of War and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Constantinople, June 16.—Hussien Avni Pacha, minister of War, and Rachid Pacha, minister of foreign affairs were assassinated last night. Hussien Avni was leader of the young Turkish party Others were also killed and wounded.

"The invariable rule for appointments should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees."—Republican platform.

Why then has the party appointed dishonest, unfaithful and incapable ones.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Twenty-four Women Perish in a Burning Mill.

London, June 16.—A fire broke out to day in the extensive carpet manufactory and woollen works at Avr belonging to James Templeton. The fire was caused by friction of the machinery, and spread to all parts of the building. The operatives were at work at the time. It is believed that all the men except one made their escape. A number of women rushed out, saying there were others inside unable to escape. Soon afterwards the roof fell in. Twenty four women were buried in the ruins and perished. One woman, who leaped from an upper window, was so badly injured that she died soon after being taken to the hospital. It is reported that an overseer, named Barr, locked the door of the room in which the female operatives were working. Barr himself perished in the flames, and it is impossible to ascertain the truth of the report, but as the women had made no time to escape the catastrophe, it is otherwise inexplicable.

The works were entirely destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $200,000.

FALL OF A CHURCH GALLERY DURING SERVICE.

One Man Killed and Many Wounded.

Houtsdale, Pa., June 12.—A few minutes before twelve o'clock yesterday noon, the Hon. the congregation of the Catholic church assembled in a new and unfinished building for service. Just as Father Meagher entered upon his duties the gallery and floor underneath the gallery fell with a crash, killing the contractor of the building and burying quite a number of others in the ruins.

Below is a list of the unfortunate as far as can be learned at this time: D. C. Nelson, contractor of building, killed; Thos. Cartzery, leg injured; Hugh Donehee, head bruised; Geo. Hammond, back badly injured perhaps broken; John M'Henry, arm broken; Martin Hopkins, shoulder seriously injured; James Fisher, head and face badly bruised, and arm injured.

CENTRE COUNTY OF OLD.

Its History—Reading for the Centennial Year.

To the reader of the Reporter it may be interesting to know something of Centre county from its early day, and in order to assist the scribe who may be ambitious to do up the Centennial of our county, we copy the following from an old history:

Centre county, originally embraced by Lycoming, Northumberland, Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, by an act of the Legislature, February 13, 1800, and from it Centre county was named Centre. Its boundaries according to the act of 1800, were as follows—Beginning opposite the mouth of Quin's run, on the West Branch of the Susquehanna; thence a straight line to the mouth of Fishing creek, where it empties into the Bald Eagle creek; thence to the northeast corner of Miles, late Haines' township, including Nittany valley; thence by the northeast boundary of the said township to the summit of said mountain, by the lines of Haines' township in Northumberland county, Potter township in Union county, and Penn's township in Huntingdon county, to a point three miles southwest of the present line between Mifflin and Huntingdon counties; thence by a direct line to the head of the southwest branch of Bald Eagle creek; thence by a direct line to the head waters of Mushanon; thence down the same to the Susquehanna to the place of beginning. The limits of this county were reduced by forming Clinton county. Three townships, Bald Eagle, Lamar, and Logan, were taken off.

By the act of 1800, the following gentlemen were appointed Trustees, viz: Andrew Gregg, William Swanzey, and Robert Boggs, and were authorized to take assurances for the payment of money and grants of land, stipulated for by James Dunlop and James Harris, and such others as might be offered to them in trust to dispose of, on account of the county, and to erect public buildings for the county in the town of Bellefonte.

Centre county is bounded on the north by Clinton, on the east by Union, on the southeast by Mifflin, and on the south by Huntingdon, on the west by Clearfield county. Length, about 58 miles; breadth 36; area 1,570 square miles, containing 678,400 acres of land. Population in 1800, 6,576; 1810, 10,087; in 1820, 13,756; in 1830, 18,879; in 1840, 20,492. The population of the several townships in 1840, was as follows:

Boggs 1,714, Ferguson 1,254, Gregg 1,071, Haines 1,978, Howard 1,409, Half Moon 1,406, Miles 1,198, Potter 1,787, Rush 917, Patton 473, Spring 1,707, Walker 1,-91, Huston 597, Marion 559, Shoop 162, Haines 2,002, Bellefonte borough 1,-032.

The face of the country is greatly diversified by high mountain ridges, ranging from northeast to southwest, with deep valleys intervening. Tussey's, Brush and Nittany mountains are in the east and northeast. Bald Eagle is a ridge of the Allegheny, and is called Bald Eagle, upon the confines of Huntingdon and Centre counties, northeast of the Juniata river, and extends across the county near the middle; and northwest of Bald Eagle in the Allegheny mountain, beyond which is a tract of very wild, broken high lands, composing the western declivity of that mountain. The principal valleys are Brush, Nittany, Bald Eagle, Sugar, Half Moon, Georges, Penn's, and others.

Nittany, the great central valley of the county, in which the county town is pleasantly situated, abounds with many gushing rills or beautiful springs.

The county is well watered. The principal streams are Bald Eagle creek, Mushanon creek, with their numerous tributaries, and the West Branch of the Susquehanna on the northwest, the recipient of Bald Eagle and others. The smaller streams are Beach creek, Tungascootac, Spring creek, Elk creek, Marsh creek, Spruce creek, Half Moon run, Big Fishing creek, Cedar creek, Cold stream, Little Mushanon creek, Logan creek, Buffalo run, Little Fishing creek, and others.

The soil of this county is various. In some of the valleys it may be safely classed among the best in the State, and is highly productive, if well cultivated; this is the case especially in Nittany and Penn's valleys, and form the finest agricultural districts. Other parts of the county are, perhaps, equally productive; but not so desirable on account of water,—the want of water is often severely felt, and in some instances wells have been sunk to a great depth without obtaining water. The smaller streams, after running some distance, frequently sink into the fissures of the limestone rock and are seen no more. The mountain ridges separating the valleys, are generally steep and rocky, not fit to be cultivated, and only valuable for the timber that grows there. Some portions along the Allegheny are little inhabited. The prevailing timber is pine, hemlock, sugar maple, and different kinds of oak.

The geological features of the county are varied. East of the Bald Eagle mountain the valleys are of limestone formation, bordered on their margin next to the mountains by the overlying slate. This mountain and the high ridges southeast of it are of sand-stone. Northwest of Bald Eagle mountain, along the valley in which flows Bald Eagle creek, are found the red and variegated shales, and the fossiliferous limestone, next in order. Above this is a thin belt of the fossiliferous sandstone, not always perceptible. From this to the southern base of the Allegheny, or rather of the hills which jut forward from that mountain, is a belt two or three miles wide, occupied by olive slates and sandstones; and above this the red shale and red and gray sandstones, which form the steep front of the Allegheny. Passing over the intermediate formations, we find, on the high lands beyond the summit, in the vicinity of Snowshoe and Philipsburg, beds of bituminous coal, which have been opened in some of the most accessible places, and the coal transported to the country east of the mountain.

Though bituminous coal abounds in the northwest of the Allegheny mountain about Philipsburg, yet it is not so important a mineral as iron ore, which is abundantly found in the limestone valleys, in always any quantity or variety, yielding from 50 to 60 per cent. of metallic iron.

The wealth of the county may be pretty fairly estimated from the late census, of which the following is an abstract:

In 1840 there were 7 furnaces in the county, (but the number has since increased) produced 7,500 tons of cast iron; 9 bloomeries, forges and rolling mills, produced 10,110 tons of bar iron; there were 20,400 tons of fuel consumed; the number of men employed in the manufacture of iron, including mining, was 603; capital invested $388,000; there were 87,000 bushels of bituminous coal raised, employing 7 men, capital invested $6,000; horses and mules 4,752, neat cattle 15,491, sheep 17,-461, swine 10,760, poultry of all kind estimated at $1,979, bushels of wheat raised 54,421, barley 1,473, oats 114,470, rye 141,-915, buckwheat 8,960, corn 204,122, pounds of wool produced 28,449, hops 618, wax 280 bushels of potatoes 107,547, tons of hay 11,-273, 11 tons of flax and hemp; sold 7,400 cords of wood; value of the products of the dairy $72,159, value of the products of the orchard $14,668, value of home made or family goods $8,000; retail dry goods and other stores 48, with a capital of $158,-900; value of lumber produced $28,140, 60 barrels of tar manufactured; value of machinery manufactured $4,700, employed two hands; hardware and cutlery manufactured $800; bricks and lime manufactured or family goods $8,000; 3 grist mills, 3 woolen factories, value of manufactured goods $18,500, employed 17 hands, capital invested $17,000; value of hats and caps manufactured $3,100, 5 persons employed, capital $2,500; tanneries 26 tanned 2,705 sides of sole leather, 4,360 sides upper leather, employed 20, capital $8,-200; all other manufactories of leather, saddlery, &c., 7, value of manufactured articles $17,050, capital $8,800; two distilleries produced 43,000 gallons, 1 brewery produced 7,280 gallons, 6 men employed in manufacturing distilled and fermented liquors, capital $8,500; 6 printing offices, employed 6 hands, capital $1,500; value of carriages and wagons manufactured $10,-000, 13 men employed, capital invested $2,-000; grist mills 35, saw mills 61, one oil mill, value of manufacture of the several mills, $89,200, employed 21 hands, capital $77,900; brick and stone houses built 13, wooden ones 25, men employed 22, value of constructing the building $49,000. Total capital invested in manufactures $173,-000. Aggregate amount of all kinds of property taxable in 1844, $4,980,213.00

Public Improvements.

Bald Eagle and Spring Creek navigation, from the West Branch State Canal at Lock Haven, in Clinton county, up the Bald Eagle creek and Spring creek to Bellefonte, a distance of 25 miles, will, when fully completed, prove a great advantage to this county.

There are several good turnpike roads in the county, the principal of which is from Bellefonte to Lewistown. This pike leads westward from the county town towards the town of Erie.

Bellefonte.

A post town and borough, including Smithfield, was incorporated March 18, 1814, is the seat of justice. The town derives its name from a compound French word, i. e. *Belle*, beautiful, and *Fonte*, a fountain, the name of a beautiful spring, giving the name to the town, and supplying the inhabitants thereof, with the finest water imaginable, which is raised by a machinery into a reservoir, on an eminence about 90 feet above the level of the spring. These works were first erected in 1808, and have since been rebuilt and improved. The town was first commenced in 1795, by Messrs. James Harris and Jas. Dunlop, who were owners of the site, and is on the right bank of Spring creek, in a township of the same name, latitude 40 degrees, 46 minutes, north longitude, and 40 minutes west from Washington city; 122 miles northwest from that city, and 85 from Harrisburg. It is situated in a fine valley of limestone land, highly susceptible of improvement and well cultivated, bounding with first-rate timber, and the earth pregnant with inexhaustible quantities of iron ore, of the very best quality, easily smelted and very productive, yielding from 60 to 62½ per cent. of metal. In and about the vicinity, especially on Spring creek, is a great number of furnaces, forges, rolling mills, tilt-hammers, grist mills, saw mills, fulling mills, oil mills, &c. It is a highly prosperous place.

When Centre county was erected, they gave half of the lots for public purposes, among which was the establishment of the seminary. The town contained in 1810, 295 inhabitants, in 1820, 453, in 1830, 699, in 1840, 1,032; of these, were—

White Males under 5, 77; 5 and under 10, 47; 10 and under 15, 40; 15 and under 20, 26; 20 and under 30, 100; 30 and under 40, 55; 40 and under 50, 35; 50 and under 60, 24; 60 and under 70, 11; 70 and under 80, 2.

White females under 5, 66; 5 and under 10, 63; 10 and under 15, 48; 15 and under 20, 58; 20 and under 30, 105; 30 and under 40, 55; 40 and under 50, 132; 50 and under 60, 23; 60 and under 70, 8; 70 and under 80, 3.

Colored Males under 10, 17; 10 and under 24, 13; 24 and under 36, 17; 36 and under 55, 3; 55 and under 100, 3.

Colored Females under 10, 23; 10 and under 24, 10; 24 and under 36, 18; 36 and under 55, 4; 55 and under 100, 3.

Of these there were engaged, according to the census of 1840, 2 in agriculture, 11 in commerce, manufactures and trades 138, 1 in navigation, 21 in the learned professions and engineering. The borough contained 190 dwellings, four churches, a Presbyterian, Methodist, United Brethren, and a Catholic; an academy, 8 stores, 1 fulling mill, 1 woollen factory, 2 tanneries, 1 printing office, 1 weekly newspaper, 4 schools, 120 scholars.

The scenery around the town is very imposing; nay, inviting. The town has some high land around it; but none which is not capable, under proper culture, of producing from twenty-five to thirty bushels of wheat per acre; and from lands contiguous, once called barrens, have been known to yield 30 bushels. The supply of mineral fuel is easy, as bituminous coal is abundant within 10 miles of the borough; and is accessible by a well constructed turnpike road from the town to the mines.

As to salubrity, it is said by competent judges, that no town in the Union excels Bellefonte. This town possesses many natural and artificial advantages. Schools of a higher order, efficiently conducted, and a moral, intelligent and industrious community; and other advantages will, ere long, attract the attention of those who can appreciate that which renders life desirable.

Turnpikes in various directions radiate from this place, affording facilities of access to the farmer, traveller, and trader. Superior lines of stages leave daily for Lewistown, and other places.

The following sketch of a prominent person, from the Centre Democrat, is worthy of a place here:

"Died in Bellefonte, on the 20th May, 1835, in his 80th year, Andrew Gregg, Esq. Mr. Gregg was among the early settlers in Penn's valley. He was born on the 10th of June, 1755, at Carlisle. He acquired a classical education at several of the best schools of that day, and was engaged for some years as a tutor in the University of Pennsylvania. In the year 1783, Mr. Gregg, having saved a few hundred dollars from his salary as a teacher, changed his employment, and commenced business as a storekeeper in Middletown, Dauphin county. In 1787 he married a daughter of General Potter, then living near the West Branch, in Northumberland county; and at the earnest request of his father-in-law, in 1789, moved with his family in Penn's valley, where he settled down in the woods, and commenced the business of farming, about two miles from Potter's old fort. On the place he first settled, he continued improving his farm from year to year, pursuing with great industry the business of a country farmer. There all his children were born and some married, and there he resided until the year 1814, where he came with his family to reside in this borough; having some years before purchased property in this neighborhood. In 1730 Mr. Gregg was elected a member of congress, and by seven successive elections, for several districts, as they were arranged from time to time, including one by a general vote or ticket over the whole state—was contained a member of that body for 16 successive years—and during the session of 1806-7, was chosen a member of the Senate of the U. S. At the expiration of the term, on the 4th of March, 1863, he returned to private life. One principal object of coming to reside in this borough, was a desire to be convenient to good schools, for the benefit of his youngor children. Here he lived a retired life, attending to the education of his children and the improvement of his farms, until Dec. 1820, when he was called by Gov Heister to the situation of secretary of the commonwealth. During the administration of Governor Heister, the duties of that office were executed by him with talent and integrity. Mr. Gregg, as a public man, as well as in private life, was remarkable for a sound and discriminating man, agreeable and dignified manners, strict regard for truth, and unbending and unyielding honesty."

He died in Aug. 1833, at his residence in Spring township, Gen. Philip Benner, aged 70 years. He was among the first settlers in this county, and made his residence at the spot where he died as early as 1792. At that time there were but few inhabitants within the bounds of what is now Centre county. He was born in Chester county. His father was an active whig of the revolution, was taken prisoner by the British, and imprisoned. Philip, then a youth, took up arms under Gen. Wayne, his relative and neighbor. When he went forth to the field, his patriotic mother quilted in the back of his vest several guineas, as a provision in case he should be taken prisoner by the enemy. After the war he became a successful manufacturer of iron, at Coventry forge, in Chester county. About the year 1790 he purchased site of present site of Rock Furnace, and soon after his arrival he erected a forge, the first built in the county; to which he subsequently added another forge, a furnace, and a rolling mill. To his example the people are mainly indebted for the development of the vast mineral wealth of this county. At that early day the supply of provisions for the works to be transported from a distance, over roads that would now be deemed almost impassable; and a market for his iron was to be found alone on the Atlantic seaboard. Undeterred by adverse circumstances, the vigorous mind of General Benner struck out a new channel of trade. The rising importance of the west impressed him with the idea of opening a communication with Pittsburg, as a market for his iron and nails. He surveyed, and explored several years, without competition, the trade in what was termed by him the "Juniata iron," for the western country—a trade now of immense importance. He held the rank of major-general in the militia of the state, and was twice an elector of president of the U. S. He was a democrat throughout his life. The borough of Bellefonte bears testimony to his enterprise and liberality. He has adorned it by the erection of a number of dwelling houses, and aided in the construction of works to give it facilities which nature denied. He established the Centre Democrat in 1827. He was remarkable for his industry, enterprise, generosity, and openhearted hospitality; his home was the abode of a happy family."

Philipsburg.

On the Mushannon creek, at the western side of the county, 25 miles west of Bellefonte, on the highlands behind the Allegheny mountains, where the Bellefonte and Meadville turnpike road crosses the Mushannon creek. The town is named after Henry and James Philips, two enterprising and intelligent Englishmen, who laid out the town in 1797. The first house erected in the "wilderness town" was built by John Henry Sinsler. Though the town contains now between 40 and 50 buildings, and a very neat church, erected by the liberality of Mr. Philips—it was studded with stumps not more than 15 years ago. The following extract, from notes of a traveller, who visited here in 1870, will show what it was then—and that proceeded over an excellent turnpike to Philipsburg, which may emphatically be called a town of stumps. Hairs never stood more pleteously on a dog's back than the stumps in Philipsburg, yet it is a stirring place, and much indicative of the public spirit and enterprise of Dr. Philips, the proprietor. Among other manufactories, there is one for the manufacture of 'scress,' which is among the most singular of modern inventions."

The following account is given of Mr. Sinsler, who is mentioned in the preceding page:—

"Mr. Sinsler enlisted in 1780, in France, as a private, and served as a dragoon in Capt. Bart's corps of the first troop of Light Dragoons, Free Legion, under the command of Col. Armand. He arrived at Boston, and proceeded thence with his troop to Yorktown, Va., at which memorable siege he was present, and assisted in the capture of it by the united forces of America and France. He was wounded in the forehead and eye by a sabre, and retained the scar until his death. He remained in the service until regularly discharged at Philadelphia, although the greater part of his troop was discharged immediately after the surrender of Yorktown. On the termination of the war, he married and settled in Philadelphia, where he remained for about 15 years. In 1795, he lost his wife by the yellow fever; he then married a second time, and in 1797 removed to Philipsburg, in Centre county, Pa.—a perfect wilderness at the time. He built the first house in the place, where he resided until he lost his second wife, in the year 1822. In the year 1826 he removed to Philadelphia, where he died the same year."

Hardman Philips had erected the screw factory and other extensive iron works, which are not now in operation. There is a most valuable mineral district around this place, abounding in coal, iron, limestone, and fire clay; and forest timber almost without limit.

(To be concluded next week.)

The Williamsport Banner says: Benjamin Carter died at his residence near Trout Run, in this county, last Saturday, aged 104. His wife who survives him is 102 years of age.

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.
LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use.

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result.

E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Saved His Life.
ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY" and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat; my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JUNE 22, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F. meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILELAND, Sect. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 527, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. W. H. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 3rd Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
H. DENNINGER, President. W. A. KERR, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the cash, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

—The grain fields in the county will yield a good harvest. Fruit also—especially apples—will be abundant.

—Hoffer & Kline sell the cheapest goods. It is the best place for farmers to deal at. A full line of everything—dry-goods, groceries, clothing, etc. on hand.

—You can buy things at Sechler & Co's. grocery that are not to be seen at the centennial.

Dr. Jerry Hoy of New Berlin, did not quite reach the nomination for assembly in Union county. Alfred Hayes 1285, and Dr. Hoy 568 votes. They nominate under the Crawford county system down there.

— Mrs. Geo. Odenkirk while at Centre Hill, on Monday, received a severe flesh wound in the arm by a bite from a horse. There is more viciousness than love in that animal.

—Peter Keen of Michigan, formerly of Penn township, has been in on a visit to his old friends for the last four weeks, and honored the Reporter office with a visit the other day. He likes Michigan.

—It is not a false cry that every article has been marked down to a cash basis by those princely grocerymen, Sechler & Co., in the Bushhouse block. You can get any thing—and the best of it—belonging to their line. Just go and see them once.

—On last Saturday evening it commenced to rain here, and continued until Sunday morning, pouring down in torrents all night. All the streams are bank full. This rain we believe covered our whole county, and was a thorough soaker—just what was needed and wished for.

—The heavy rain on last Sunday night, caused a flood on Sinking creek which swept away all the bridges.

—Penns creek on Sunday last was higher than at any time since the flood of 1855, according to the high-water mark of Peter Wilson at Spring Mills.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of our railroad, held at Philadelphia, on 14th inst., the election resulted as follows:

President, Eli Slifer; Vice Prest. S. Kneas.

Directors: R. H. Duncan, Jas. P. Coburn, J. H. Dubarry, Wm. J. Howard, Geo. F. Miller, Wistor Morris, G. B. Roberts.

Solicitor, Geo. F. Miller.

R. R. Bridgens, contractor at Paddy mountain, was instructed to increase his force. This looks a little more encouraging, and we hope means short work.

The Lewisburg Chronicle says, the completion the road is assured by the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company agreeing to take the unexpended balance of bonds of in the hands of the L. C. & S. C. Railroad Co. at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

It has been determined to complete the road for use to Spring Mills, in Centre Co. this season. The contractors have already been notified to increase their force on such parts of the work as are furthest from completion, and proposals are out for the ties necessary to lay the track from Laurelton to the point above designated.

The Penn'a Co. propose to take a running lease of the road and thus assure its proper equipage and running. The lease when drawn will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders of our company.

—The last accounts we have of the Bellefonte branch railroad, is, that it has fallen through. We always thought that Bellefonte was not in earnest.

—We are sorry to learn of the death of our young friend, James Thompson, of Potters Mills. Mr. Thompson was at Philadelphia, to purchase a stock of goods, and took sick; he was brought to his former home at Milroy, where he died, on last Monday. Mr. Thompson was a kind-hearted, sociable young man, and his many friends in this section were shocked to hear of his death.

—Strohm & Swartz publish a new ideain another column. Read it.

—Boston has the most intellectual girls, New York the most stylish, Brooklyn the prettiest, Baltimore the most refined, Chicago the smartest and St. Louis the most froliesome. Unlike as they are in characteristics, the "Domestic Paper Fashions" are the universal preferance of them all.

—You always get "fits," when you send your orders for clothing to Wanamaker & Brown.

—J. H. Miller still finds ready sale for the Complte Washer. No one has yet regretted buying it. No one having it would do without one. Only $6.00 Weight only 11 pounds.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.—We have received from the Fine Art Publishing House of Geo. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, several pictures recently published by them. The subjects, as works of high art, deserve the highest praise. Stinson & Co. were among the pioneers in the Fine Art publishing business in this country, and year by year their business has grown, until at the present time it has assumed colossal proportions.

A short time since they published a chromo that had a run of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand copies. The weight of them unmounted was over nine tons. In the selection of subjects, Stinson & Co. show correct judgment of the public taste, which natural talent, aided by long experience, alone can give. They publish every description of fine works of Art, from a chromo to a photograph—from a fine Crayon drawing to the most elegant Steel Engraving.

They bring into service the skill of the most talented artists.

They are also publishers of the Centennial Record, which is a very large illustrated paper, devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the One Hundredth Birthday of the United States. Terms one dollar per year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated and described.

Messrs. Stinson & Co. are at present in want of a large number of new agents, to whom they offer the most liberal inducements. We call attention to their advertisement, headed, 'To the Working Class,' in our advertising columns.

—All persons visiting Bellefonte are hereby invited to call at Zeller's Drug Store for a glass of Bower's Mead—the most healthful and popular drink of the day. It is delicious. It is a combination of the most choice and fragrant aromatics known. 29 may 4t.

—We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Dr. Musser's 4may tf

LETER FROM NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 2nd 1876.

We left Omaha at 4, p. m. yesterday and arrived here at half past six. Coming down the Missouri 20 miles and up the Platte same distance we saw but very little to interest us, but as we left the river and came toward Lincoln we were delighted with the appearance of the country. Beautiful rolling prairie almost as far as the eye can reach. We exclaimed almost simultaneously, "Here I feel at home." Lincoln, the capital, is only eight years old and numbers 7,000. The increase of population in Neb. during the last 10 years is nearly 400 per cent. The tide of immigration continues to pour in from nearly all parts of the globe, and very soon the land now offered by the different RR. Companies at from three to eighteen dollars per acre will all be in the hands of actual settlers. Land of the very best quality can be had for $5 per acre ten or twelve miles from the RR.

The same land near to the RR. would command $15. Here is a chance for every poor man in Penn'a to own a farm. 80 acres at $5 per acre would amount to $400. They give a credit of 10 years. All they require the first three years is the interest at 6 per cent. and one-seventh of the principal annually afterwards until paid. The same can be bought for $300 cash. The third crop often pays for the land. Besides this they offer a premium of 20 per cent. to all who cultivate half their land in two years and allow the price paid for ticket from Chicago to Nebraska. The cost of building etc. will be given in my next.

The University of Nebraska, the State Agricultural College, State Fair building, Penitentiary and Asylum for the Insane are at Lincoln, besides which the government is putting up other buildings.

Land in Nebraska, and especially in the vicinity of Lincoln and other towns on the line of the principal railroads must advance rapidly in price. I speak advisedly and not at a venture. Many who travel west are governed in their opinions by mere local circumstances and by what others say. The B. and M. RR. traverses the state south and the Union Pacific north of the Platte, form a junction at Kearney City. Numerous feeders or branches are contemplated and experience teaches us that as railroads are built land advances in value. Lincoln has already three roads. One from Omaha to Kearney, one to Nebraska City and one to St. Louis—also a project for one to a point on the Platte river opposite Schuyler, which is on the U. P. RR., about 100 miles west of Omaha. In Seward county land is very cheap and the soil excellent with the choice of three places for marketing, Lincoln, Crete and Seward. In some of the counties west of Lincoln there is an abundance of running water and some good timber. But there are other considerations which recommend Nebraska to the favorable consideration of those seeking homes with the prospect of seeing their labor rewarded and leaving a legacy to their children. Lying midway between the two great oceans she occupies a prominent position among her sisters. Chicago asks for her produce, St. Louis, a better market than the former, offers for her shipments westward the mining districts and the Rocky mountains confidently await her supplies.

In my next I will give you an account of the climate, school system and other inducements not fully explained in this—also will answer a few objections offerred by persons who would like to go but are not fully satisfied. Yours,

A. A. KERLIN.

HIGH WATER.

Damage to the Bald Eagle and Snow Shoe Railroads.

TYRONE, Pa., June 18.—The heavy rains of Saturday and Saturday night caused considerable damage in the way of washing out embankments and culverts on the Bald Eagle and Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroads near Bellefonte.

On the Bellefonte branch the road is more or less damaged between Milesburg and Bald Eagle bridge and the culverts near the bridge are all washed away. Near Unionville the track and embankment were washed away for quite a distance. The Bald Eagle bridge was loaded with car loads of coal to keep it from being washed away.

FRESHET IN THE WEST BRANCH.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 18—8 p. m.—The rain of yesterday and to-day has swollen all the streams in this vicinity. The river is now thirteen feet above low water mark, and rising at the rate of twenty-four inches per hour.

FOUR PERSONS DROWNED.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 18.—At six o'clock this morning I avid Reed, his wife and two sons were thrown out of a wagon at Coalmont, this county, while crossing a swollen mountain stream. All were drowned. Their bodies have been recovered. They were leaving their home which was inundated.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HOUTZDALE, Pa., June 12—About eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the house of James O'Neil, in which he and his aged mother lived. Mrs. O'Neil was rescued by her son after being severely and perhaps fatally burned. James then returned to the house, it is supposed for the purpose of getting some money they had laid away, and was suffocated and burned to death. The fire communicated to another building, and owing to the scarcity of water, it was burned to the ground, but the contents were saved and by the efforts of the citizens the fire was then stopped and no further damage done.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE & SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

Proposals for Cross Ties

WILL be received until July 10 next, for furnishing Cross Ties for that part of the Railroad, extending from Laurelton to Spring Mills.

Forms of specifications can be obtained on application to the President, Col. Eli Slifer at Lewisburg.

J. P. Coburn, Esq., at Aaronsburg.
R. H. Duncan, Esq., Spring Mills.
Wm. Wolf, Esq., Centre Hall.
GEO. W. LEUFFER,
22 jun td. Chief Engineer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.
June 5th, 1875.

A. H. Hosterman, Treasurer.

		Dr.
To am't. Duplicate		$4,798 99
do	Loans	600 00
do	State Appropriation	541 20
do	County Treasurer	58 35
do	Tuition fees, (Gregg tp.)	23 52
do	Rec'd D. F. Luse, Col.	3 96
do	do S. M. Swartz, "1874	51 64
do	Progress Grange, (rent)	9 00
do	John Shannon, (Strays)	2 22
do	Rec'd from other sources	63 24
		$6,152 09

June 5, 1875.	Contra	Cr.
By Am't Paid for building and furnishing houses		$1,145 00
By am't pd. for rent & repairing		34 98
do	do Teachers wages	2,977 30
do	do Fuel & Contingencies	285 94
do	Abatement	138 73
do	Treas per cent	109 43
do	Debt and Interest paid	822 30
do	Salary of Sec'y	30 00
do	Exonerations and other expenditures	115 74
do	Cash paid to successor	75 00
By Order of J. Bitner " "		34 24
By amount to collect		283 43
		$6,152 09

W. A. KERR, Sec'y, D. RHINESMITH, Prest. 22 jun 3m.

A MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS IN ILLINOIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 2—The remains of a man, woman and girl, the latter about three years old, were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill., yesterday afternoon. The woman and child were shot through the head and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself. Persons living near by heard three shots about sunset on Thursday evening, and it is believed this frightful tragedy was enacted at that time.

PARIS GREEN—BUYING, USING, KEEPING.

Those who would cultivate potatoes must at the same time destroy the Colorado beetle, now generally called the "potato bug." While small patches may be kept clear by hand-picking and brushing off, and catching, the only practical method thus far found with large crops, is to use Paris Green. The beetle will no doubt visit the few far eastern localities that have heretofore been exempt, and for the benefit of inquirers from these and other places, we recapitulate what has been said in former years. In buying Paris green, get the pure. Manufacturers operatly claim to make four or five qualities. It is folly to pay them for adulterating it. The pure retails at from 40 to 50 cts. a pound. It may be applied dry or mixed with water. If dry, mix one part of pure green with 20 parts of flour. Do not mix with the hands. Mix thoroughly. Contrive some kind of a sifter, like a dredging box, any tinman can make one, which can be attached to a long handle. Always keep to the windward in applying it, and do not breathe the dust. It takes but a slight, but evenly diffused dusting. In applying with water, recollect that it is not soluble; it is only diffused in the water; it is heavy, and will soon settle if the liquid is not frequently stirred. Use a tablespoonful to a pailful of water. It may be applied by means of a watering pot, a syringe, of which there are various kinds sold at the implement and seed stores, a garden engine, or by means of a whisk of broom corn. It kills the perfect insects and larvæ or grubs, but does not kill the eggs. Watch the vines, and if a new crop has hatched out, renew the application. Insist that your neighbors on all sides shall kill the insects also, else later in the season they will keep you supplied. Paris Green is a most virulent and deadly poison, and should be kept and used as such. Keep the stock of poison where no one else, by accident or design, can get at it. keep the utensils with which it is applied, where they cannot be got at to be used for any other purpose until they are thoroughly cleaned. Use care and common sense, and do not forget the nature of the article you are dealing with. See to it yourself. Persons with cracks or sores upon their hands should not meddle with the poison. "Will it poison the potatoes, or the soil, and injure future crops?"—is a very frequent and proper question. We are warranted in saying decidedly, No. The investigations of Dr. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, of Prof. Cook, of the N. J. Geological Survey, and of other chemists, show most conclusively and satisfactorily that no danger whatever can result from either of these causes. A member of that body of savans known as the "Immortals," a year or two "got up a scare" without knowing what had been done by others. F. W. Devoe & Co., cor. Fulton and William streets, N. Y. advertise that they make the pure article.—American Agriculturist.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

An old man named Jacob Weller, aged 70 years, was murdered on Monday last near Churchtown, in Brecknock township, Lancaster county. The murderers first fired upon their victim with a gun and afterward beat him to death with the butt of it. The scene of the tragedy is an isolated lonely place near the foot of the Welsh mountain. Two young men, one named Clemson Skiles, a grandson of the murdered man, and the other John H. Hershback, both aged 23 years, have been committed to jail at Lancaster charged with the murder. The object of the murderers appears to have been to secure a small parcel of money and revenge for some fancied injury. The money obtained only amounted to twenty dollars.

FIRE AT PHILLIPSBURG, PA.

TYRONE, Pa., June 12.—Dr. J. D. McGirk's residence, the finest in Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa., was burned about 1 o'clock this morning. Total loss about $20,000; partly insured. It is supposed that it was the work of incendiaries.

—A balloonist named Phillippi made a narrow escape at Alletown, a few days ago. He was in the act of making an ascension and when his balloon had raised him about twenty feet, it exploded, causing him to return to "mother earth" rather unceremoniously.

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go) is the most pleasant and safest, we offer an incentive to more fully establish *that system*,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts. premium on all bills increased to the amount of $5.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.

STROHM & SWARTZ,
22 Jun 3m. Churchville.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer the valuable farm, belonging to the estate of David Ertle, dec'd., at private sale. This farm lies 2 miles west of Madisonburg, and contains

96 Acres of Land,

more or less, of which 70 acres are clear and under the highest state of cultivation. Thereon is erected a 2-story DWELLING HOUSE and BANK BARN, has an excellent Orchard and good water, with all other necessary conveniences. For further information apply to

THE HEIRS,
or Elias Vonada, Zion, Pa. 8jun 4t

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the 24th day of April, A. D., 1874, for a charter of incorporation for the "Pine Grove Water Company" to supply the village of Pine Grove with good water.

A. J. ORNDORF,
J. C. SAMPLE,
8 jun 4t. R. SMITH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of the administrator of James H. Hinton, dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bellefonte on Friday, June 23d, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock, p. m., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper. D. F. FORTNEY,
8 jun 3t Auditor.

To the Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns, Elegantly Illustrated. Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 22 by 30 inches. Anyone can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There's no business that will pay like that at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address,

THE CENTENNIAL RECORD,
Portland, Maine.

THE NEW YORK GIRLS' WAY OF LOOKING AT IT.

[Neal's Sunday Times and Messenger.]

This young lady informed me that her rousseau cost upward of $10,000, and when I expressed astonishment at this extravagant expenditure of money, she naively replied: "Yes, I spent a great deal of money; but one never expects to marry more than once in a lifetime, and besides, papa may fail. Emma ——— often expresses regret that she did not buy lots of pretty things when she was in Europe; for her father failed immediately after their return, and a few thousand dollars more would not have made much difference."

A CAR LOAD OF HORSES BURNED ALIVE ON A FREIGHT TRAIN.—For some time past the government has been purchasing cavalry horses in Atchinson for use in the Crook expedition against the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians. Only the best class of horses were accepted and first-class prices were paid. The very cream of horse-flesh in western Missouri and eastern Kansas was selected and purchased. A few days ago a number of these fine, fat animals were shipped westward over the Kansas Pacific destined for Cheyenne and the military posts further north. The horses fared well, and were being rapidly borne toward cooler climes in cattle cars at least fifteen miles per hour, when on Tuesday morning the accident below described happened. The train had just left Wild Horse station, a watering place on the plains, when a fire broke out in the loose hay in one car and communicated with the horses. The alarm was given at once, and the train stopped on the main track and an attempt made to get the now frantic and suffering horses out of the fiery prison. But this was found impossible. There was no chute near, nor a gangway plank, down which the horses could have been led. The car soon became one mass of fire, flame and smoke. The cries and screams of the struggling animals is described as harrowing and horrible in the extreme. Finding it impossible to extricate or rescue any of the noble animals from their terrible condition, the men in charge brought their fire arms and proceeded to shoot the horses out of their misery. It was the only thing that could be done in the name of humanity, and the boys felt justified in so doing.

When the eastern bound passenger train passed the scene on Wednesday the car was still burning, the horses being roasted into one solid mass of charred meat. Some of the passengers from whom these details were obtained describe the scene as quite sickening to behold.

A FRIGHTFUL FIRE.

The Town of St. Johns, Canada, Nearly Destroyed.

WHITE HALL, N. Y., June 18.—A fire at St. Johns, in the province of Quebec, destroyed almost the entire business portion of the place.

BOSTON, June 18.—St. Johns, Province of Quebec, was visited to-day by fire. Territory six hundred feet wide and one mile in length, embracing the entire business portion of the town was burned. Seven hotels, nine churches, custom house, court house, post office, United States consulate, the two banks, docks, vessels in the river, a portion of the bridge, St. Johns woollen mill, the stone chinaware warerooms and 250 stores and houses were destroyed.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines used for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of outward appearance. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smillie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the full vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants,
HOLLOWAY & CO.
y.

☞ Standing announcements of candidates $5.00. Communications recommending persons for office, $1.50 to $2.00.

We are authorized to announce that Maj Samuel Frank, of Reberstburg, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. Miller, of Harris township, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Sholmire.

Clover Seed $8.00 to $8.50.
Beef $6 to $7.00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1.25 to $1.30.
Red " $1.25 to $1.30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2.50.
Plaster in Stone $7.75 to $8.
Salt 1.40 to 1.50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1.20 Red 120....Rye 75 Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90. 70....Cloverseed 5,50 .....Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Hams 15. Lard per pound 8 cents.....Buckwheat 55 cts.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

in Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with Bush & Yocum. Consultation in English and German. Collections promptly attended to. feb5-tf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'69

A FREE TRIP to the CENTENNIAL and return from any point in this State. This comes within the grasp of every reader of this paper who possesses sufficient enterprise to spend a few hours in raising a small club of subscribers to THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. Send your address on postal card for circulars, terms, etc. Send 2 three-cent Stamps for specimen copy of paper if desired. Address
CHAS. CLUCAS & CO., 14 Warren St., New York

MARKETS.

Chicago, June 17.—Wheat June 1 05; sel July 1 05½. Corn sel June 46; sel July 46. Oats sel July 29½@29¾. Rye 71. Barley, sel June 60.

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour ex 4 12½@4 75. High grades 7 25 @8 75. Wheat amber 1 44@1 45; do white 1 40@1 50. Corn White 58; yellow 58. Oats western white 55@44.

CHOLERA IN INDIA.

London June 18.—A Times special from Calcutta, reports an alarming outbreak of cholera in Gulwood village, on the Bombay and Baroda railway, of two hundred inhabitants, one hundred have died in three days.

On the 8th the saw mill of Gamble, White & Co. on Paddy's Run was burnt down. The mill caught fire from the smoke stack and burnt so rapidly that the machinery wasn't stopped till arrested by the flames. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance is reported at $27,000.

$50 Under Price.

For Sale, 2 new iron-frame combined Excelsior reaping and mowing machines. (the above discount will be given to close out.) Apply to J. D. MURRAY, or D. F. LUSE,
15 june. Centre Hall.

☞ There are over four thousand dollars in outstanding dues on the REPORTER. This is a heavy load, and we kindly ask the reader to look at the figures upon his address label and then aid to relieve us to the amount due—send us at least a part.

CENTRE HALL
CASH STORE!

HERLACHER'S OLD STAND.

The Largest and Best selected Stock in Town.

Below we give some of the remarkably low prices:

	Cts.
Best Calicos & Shirting,	.07
Good " "	.05
Brown Muslin Appleton A	.09½
" " Good,	.06
Bleached "	8 to 15
Domestic Gingham,	10 to 15
Choice Syrups,	80 c. gal.
Best N. O. Baking,	90 " "
" Rio Coffee,	28 " lb.
Good " "	25 " "
Best Roasted	20 " "
A White Sugar,	12 " "
Brown,	10 " "
Ladies Fancy Stripped Hose,	25 cts.
" Necktles,	12 "
" Corsets,	60 "
" Shawls,	$1.00 "
Extra Assortment of Hamburg Edgings.	
Ladies Morrocco Shoes,	$1.75
" Gaiters (lace),	1.50
Mens Plow Shoes & Brogans,	2.25
Large variety of Children's & Misses' Buff, Button & Side lace Shoes,	

DRESS GOODS.

Stupendous attraction, Stock replenished with beautiful new goods, at extremely low prices, for which we invite critical comparison.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Produce.

Also large assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Wood & Willowware. 1 June tf

JEROME SPIGELMYER.

CENTENNIAL

AT CENTRE HALL,

AT

Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF

READY - MADE CLOTHING

constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

Health and its Pleasures, OR Disease with its Agonies. *Choose Between Them.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Nervous Disorders.

What is more fearful than a breaking down of the nervous system? To be excitable or nervous in a small degree is most distressing, for where can a remedy be found? There is one:—drink but little wine, beer or spirits, or far better, none; take no coffee—weak tea being preferable; get all the fresh air you can; take three or four Pills every night; eat plenty of solids, avoiding the use of slops; and if these golden rules are followed you will be happy in mind and strong in body, and forget you have nerves.

Mothers and Daughters.

If there is one thing more than another for which these Pills are so famous, it is their purifying properties, especially their power of cleansing the blood from all impurities, and removing dangerous and suspended secretions. Universally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, they never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about what is required.

Sick Headaches and want of Appetites.

These feelings which sadden us, most frequently arise from annoyances or trouble, from obstructed perspiration, or from eating and drinking what is unfit for us, thus disordering the liver and stomach. These organs must be regulated if you wish to be well. The Pills, if taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly restore a healthy action to both liver and stomach, whence follow, as a natural consequence, a good appetite and a clear head. In the East and West Indies scarcely any other medicine is ever used for these disorders.

How to be Strong.

Never let the bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may appear singular that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for a run upon the bowels, many persons supposing they would increase relaxation. This is a great mistake however, these Pills will immediately correct the liver and stop every kind of bowel complaint. In warm climates thousands of lives have been saved by the use of this medicine, which in all cases gives tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged—health and strength follow as a matter of course. The appetite, too, is wonderfully increased by the use of these Pills, combined in the use of solid in preference to fluid diet. Animal food is better than broths and stews. By removing acrid, fermented or otherimpure humors from the liver, the blood, the cause of dysentery, diarrhea, and other bowel complaints is expelled. The result is, that the disturbance is arrested, and the action of the bowels becomes regular. Nothing will stop the retaxation of the bowels so quickly as this fine corrective medicine.

Disorders of the Kidneys.

In all disease affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water; or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel, or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the ointment should be rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

For Stomachs out of Order.

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these Pills: they remove all acidity, occasioned either by intemperance or other causes. They correct the liver and render it to a healthy action: they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm—in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague, Asthma, Bilious complaints, Blotches on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility, Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Piles, Retention of Urine, Rheumatism, Regularities, Scrofula, or Kings Evil, Sore Throats, Stone & Gravel, Secondary Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness of any cause, &c.

CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

☞ Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY & Co., New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. 25 may, e o w, y

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND

Panic Prices.

H. A. LARRIMER.

at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of

NEW GOODS,

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled

His Grocery Department,

Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices.

Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Them call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞ No trouble to show Goods. ☜

Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,

CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.

Trusses & Supporters in great variety.

Also,

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.

Prescriptions carefully Compounded. 22oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!

JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
OF CENTRE COUNTY.

DIPLOMA

Awarded to John Powers for the best fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY

Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

He keeps constantly on hand a full line of

BOOTS AND SHOES.

He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.

FINE SHOES

for ladies, kept constantly on hand.

Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.

WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.

ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may26 '74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.

The undersigned now manufactures Cement War ranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested for nine years, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
apr

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

If brooms are wet with boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, and will last much longer. A handful or so of salt sprinkled on a carpet will carry the dust along with it and make the carpet look bright and clean. A very dusty carpet may be cleaned by dipping the broom in cold water, shaking off all the drops, and sweeping a yard or so at a time. Wash the broom and repeat until the entire carpet has been swept.

Very durable and neat mats for floors can be made from old coffee sacks. A piece of the bagging of suitable size is bound with some dark fabric and secured to a frame of four laths. By means of a hook of wood or iron, like an enlarged crochet needle, carpet rags are carried through the material so as to skip every other thread and to leave loops half an inch long, the ends, of course, being fastened. Old red flannel can be used to make tasteful borders.

The following compound is said greatly to facilitate the washing of clothes. Dissolve two pounds of bar soap in about three gallons of water as hot as the hand can bear. Add one tablespoonful of turpentine, and three of liquid ammonia. Stir, and steep the clothes in this for three hours, keeping the vessel tightly covered. Then wash the clothes in the usual way. The soap and water may be used a second time, in which case a teaspoonful of turpentine and the same amount of ammonia must be added. This treatment is calculated to save much labor in cleansing summer clothes stained by fruit, etc.

Best Cows for the Dairy.

P. Hull, South Berlin, Rensselaer county, N. Y., wrote to the American farmers' club: "The question is often asked, which is the best breed of cows for the dairy? Farmers disagree, which is owing to these circumstances: I have been in the dairy business over fifty years; have had almost all breeds of cattle; all are good in the right place. The shorthorns are large and handsome; better for the West than the East; take on flesh very quickly, and are better for the butcher than the dairy. Ayrshire cows are small, but small milkers. If I had a rough farm, hilly, stony, a good distance to drive to pasture, probably I would get the Ayrshire breed. The Devons are handsome and give but little milk. If I wanted to raise oxen for work I should get the Devons. I never owned Jerseys. They are said to be small milkers, good for butter, and seem to me to be a tender breed of cattle for this country. I prefer the cow which gives the most milk. If a cow will give twenty-five quarts of milk per day she would be more profitable than another which only gave eighteen quarts. Then if you sent your milk to the factory to be made into cheese, or sent it to the maaket, the more milk the more profit. If a man keeps but one or two cows it will be no criterion. Compare them with a herd of twenty-five or forty cows and they will fall short considerably. I prefer the Holstein to any other breed of cattle I ever owned. They are noted for their milking qualities. Running with a herd of twenty-five cows, the pure blood and grades are the best. The Holstein are very handsome; jet black forward and rear, a bright white blanket around the body (some black, with white spots on them); are very docile; small head; eyes clear, large, mild and sparkling; horns short; neck small at the head, straight on the back; heavy quarters; short legs; udder large and square, teats stand well apart; hair soft and fine. They are Dutch cattle and will match any breed in the world.

Hints from Practical Farmers.

I have found coal tar the best covering for stumps of large limbs or spots where the trunk is barked by whiffletrees. Having used it a few years since, I found the wounds healed over finely.

If you have a field of wheat harrow it, but as an experiment, suppose you leave a strip of a rod or so, and then when the crop is harvested, see if there is not a decided advantage in harrowing.

An old and unusually successful farmer, of Norfolk, Mass., says he has tried orchard grass for a dry upland pasture, and with very satisfactory results, and he feels like recommending it to his brother farmers as worthy of trial.

In preparing nests for setting hens, plenty of sulphur should be sprinkled in the nest, and occasionally more added until the chickens appear. If a good sulphur and ashes dust bath is provided, there need not be much fear of trouble with the chicks.

We can give an instance of corn saved by simply putting in a layer of coarse brush between the layers of corn. A friend claims that his corn dried out and was saved by this method, while that of his neighbors molded.

H. Ives, of Batavia, N. Y., writes that having raised orchard grass for several years, he would recommend it for light, dry land. He finds one bushel of seed to the acre sufficient if well put in, as it will thin itself and grow in hassocks, any way.

Potato Beetle: Progress.

Reports show that the Colorado potato beetle is committing very serious injury along the Atlantic coast. The farmers of Long Island more particularly have suffered severely, the insects getting into hot-beds and destroying tomato and egg plants. Last fall before going into winter quarters, the beetles swarmed on Coney island and on other portions of the coast. Meeting the Atlantic, the first serious obstacle to its eastward march, since it left its Rocky mountain home, this insect will naturally accumulate along the coast, and for a few years will probably be more injurious for 200 or 300 miles north and south of New York, than it has been in any part of the country. It will be well, therefore, for gardeners and potato growers to prepare for it, and to endeavor to co-operate in their work against it. The paris green mixture (one part of pure green to twenty-five or thirty of some dilutent) is the best and cheapest antidote against its ravages, and experience and experiment have proved it a perfectly safe remedy where cautiously used. Concerted and persistent effort at this season to destroy the first beetles will render subsequent work all the easier.

Education in Switzerland.

Switzerland very singularly illustrates at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia the benefit of concentrated activity within a clearly defined field. Small as the space occupied is, it gives a better and more comprehensive idea of a community highly diversified in its social relations and industrial pursuits than any other national exhibit, Sweden possibly excepted. Not the least interesting, and by far the most instructive, portion of the Swiss display falls under the head of educational appliances and social organizations, the reports of the latter constituting a salient feature of the exhibit. One of the last is the Swiss union of young merchants, an organization with twenty subordinate branches in as many towns, and a membership of 1,656 young men, yearly expenses to the amount of $11,825, and property to about half the amount. Libraries, evening schools, debating clubs, a system of prize essays and a society journal are all maintained by the union, its steady growth for thirteen years past affording the best proof of its usefulness, and the practical work it does in procuring situations accounting for no small share of its life and prosperity. It affords, in a word, both in its growth and work, a close analogy to the secular labors undertaken by young men's Christian associations in the United States, and, like them, has proved from the start self-supporting.

A CHANGE.—A young lady, in a class studying physiology, made answer to a question put, that in seven years a human body became quite changed, so that not a particle which was in it at the commencement of the period would remain at the close of it. "Then, Miss L.," said the young tutor, "in seven years you will cease to be Miss L." "Why, yes, sir, I suppose so," said she, very modestly, looking at the floor.

AT THE CENTENNIAL.

A General Letter.--The Ores Exhibited.--Conventions and Exhibitions.--Miscellaneous Notes.

In the Government building is exhibited a large meteorite of 1,400 pounds, from Tucson, Arizona. There are 408 piscatorial models in the fish commission exhibits, representing parts of 234 families of fish, embracing all the food fishes of the North American coast, from the Arctic coast to Mexico. The collection cost $25,000 and is the finest in the world. There is an extensive collection of ores in the same building. North Carolina makes a fine display. Iron, lead, coal and gold quarts; West Virginia, bituminous coal, cannel and splint; South Carolina, fossiliferous remains; Tennessee, iron ore, limestone; Missouri, chalcopyrite, blended galena, and zinc, lead from these ores; one specimen of specular iron weighs 7,500 pounds; Michigan, pig iron, copper, limestone and coal; Montana, copper, ores, silver, lead and crystallized minerals; Oregon, native salt and gold specimens; Arizona, silver, bearing copper ores; Utah, silver and lead ores; good collection of ores from New Jersey; zinc franklinite containing both zinc and iron; Pennsylvania, nickel ore from Lancaster county, nickel ammonia sulphate, used in the manufacture of nickel plate, cobalt, found in the same ore, copper ores from Lebanon county, zinc ores from Bethlehem, scythe stones from Delaware county, coal from the different divisions of the State; New York, iron ores from Crown Point and from Utica. From East to West, from North to South, in all directions, permeating the entire country, are the treasures of the earth to be found in endless variety.

The following are the assemblies for July:

Congress of Authors, July 1.

National Convention of Catholic Young Men's Associations, July 2.

International Typographical Congress, July 3.

Salesmen's and Commercial Travelers' Association, July 3.

Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, July 4.

International Conference of Delegates —Societies St. Vincent de Paul, July 6.

International Arbitration Convention, July 11.

Pennsylvania State Dental Society, July 25.

Encampment Knights Templar at Ridley Park, under auspices of Maryland Commandery, July 28.

There is much speculation on the part of visitors as to the value of articles on exhibit. Some say one hundred millions, others two hundred millions of dollars; the latter even is under the real value. I reached the grounds quite early, while the managers of the machinery were at leisure, eight A. M., and I tested a few values. A three story sugar mill, $40,000, a drying machine, $2,500, this exhibitor's outfit cost $9,000, a boat building firm have 25,000 on exhibit, there are thirteen locomotives, average 20,000, $260,000, there are fully $130,000 in passenger cars. The value of a British section of some forty feet square filled with roving forms of 108 spindles, $30, spindle carders, etc., $4,000. Another square containing pulp beater and other machines, $18,000, belting in one establishment, $11,000, sewing machine interest, fully $50,000. Newspaper and job machine press, etc., $1,000,000; one firm shows a riveting machine, steam regulators, rag picker, etc., $94,000. The Corliss engine, $100,000. There are two watch factories, one showing 2,200 watches; this will make a display of $125,000. Here are a few items and nearly $2,000,000 in value; now take 11,000 exhibitors and the figures are startling.

The cash admissions daily approximate to the expense account. They say 15,000 photographs have been taken, and still the rush continues; the number seems large, but, it must be remembered, that this embraces the exhibitors, whose numbers are nearly the figures enumerated. Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, is temporary chairman of the executive committee. Field trials, mowing machines, tedders and hay rakes, June 15th to 30th. Reaping machines, July 5th to 15th. Live stock houses, Sept. 11th to 14th. Dogs, Sept. 1 to 8. Neat cattle, Sept. 21 to Oct. 4. Swine, Oct. 10th to 18th. Sheep, 10 to 18. Poultry, Oct. 27th to Nov. 6. There are twenty acres devoted to landscape gardening. The following is posted on the doorway of the United States laboratory, "a building so constructed," says the public attachee, "that if an explosion occurred the roof blows off, and we will not be killed by the falling timbers, and can be dragged out, i. e., if not annihilated before the friendly dragging takes place." This was cheering, and I proceeded to read the inscription which furnished the following information: "The initial velocity of a projectile, or the space it passes over in a second of time, during the first part of its flight is obtained by dividing a measured distance, near the muzzle of the gun, by the time taken by the projectile passing over it."

The display of African goods from the gold coast is unique, more curious, than of any utility, trinkets, idols, bats, weapons, etc. Norway exhibits an antique buffet, $450.00, bedstead, $550.00, gold. The Venetian collection of ivory and carved work is superb, as is their antique wooden furniture. New Zealand displays a pillar of gold imitation, to represent six feet square, thirty feet high, productions from 1862 to 1875, weight, 8,025,676 lbs., or 246 tons of twenty-three carat gold. Value, $151,271,293. A spool-cotton manufacturer exhibits a worked eagle, life size, worked with 8,464 spools of cotton. Rhode Island shows a piece of belting 149 feet long, thirty inches wide, double. The Krupp gun carries a ball of 550 kilos., or 1,100 pounds, and is thirty feet in length. From Hagerswerda, Germany, a clock is on exhibit; this combined arrangements covering an area of 10x15 feet; the bell which strikes the time is as large as an ordinary church bell. Bohemia stands in the front rank in glass goods. There is to be seen in the varied display of fabrics, a new beautiful article of Ozonid velvet; this is another expression of America's manufacturing progression. The mineral productions of Chili are exhibited in a tasty little building with the South American condor *en-rampant*. A curious knot of wood is seen which has inscribed "this knot was planted by the monks of Melrose Abbey in the 14th century." Valuable, like old wine, for its age. Its prospects for longevity, however, being better than the wine in this appreciative age. A portion of the cylinder of the first steam engine used in Amerika is on exhibition. A twenty inch Rodman gun is in position; ball weighs 1,115 lbs.; powder charge, 200 lbs.; range, six and one half miles. J. B.

A Pleasant Story.

The Boston correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* relates the following: A lovely story of city neighborliness touched me the other day, and so I tell it to you. A young lady carried some gift to a small hospital nearly opposite her own house. She was pitiful and sympathetic, and soon found that two of the invalid women took great comfort in looking into the lighted sitting-room of her own home, and seeing all the pleasant family life there, and they were sorry when the shades shut out the sight. After that, all winter long, the shades were left up until the hospital patients were in bed, and they grew very fond of that friendly group whom they knew in no other way, but who were so willing to do their part toward "setting the solitary in families."

The Great Strike of Miners.

There are, it is stated, something like 30,000 men out, in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, England, besides a number of topmen, engineers, and other employes. The main body of men are still stoutly determined to stand out against the drop of fifteen per cent., and the employers are quite as firmly resolved not to make any concessions. At a few collieries the men have turned in at a reduction of seven and one-half per cent., on the understanding that they will make further concessions in order to bring them to the general level of the district after the strike is settled.

The Quebec Fire.

The burned suburb of St. Louis, with that of St. John and the walled city, in Quebec, comprises what is known as the "upper town," and lie between the walls and the Plains of Abraham, extending southward and westward along the plateau. St. Louis, which contained a number of beautiful private residences and several large conventual establishments and churches, extends along the foot of the citadel to that part of the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe achieved his victory, and where the column erected to his memory now stands. Scott street, in which the fire originated, has already been the scene of disastrous conflagrations, having been almost wholly destroyed on two occasions within a comparatively short time. In previous years Quebec has suffered heavily from fires. In 1759 the first serious damage was sustained, when it was bombarded by Gen. Wolfe in the seven years' war. In 1845 two terrible fires occurred in the St. Roch and St. John suburbs at a month's interval. Nearly three thousand houses were burned, and property to the amount of more than eight million dollars was destroyed. In 1862 another destructive fire occurred causing heavy losses. This was followed by another on Oct. 16, 1866, in which 2,500 houses and several churches and convents were burned, and 18,000 persons were left houseless. The amount of property lost was estimated at nearly three million dollars. As in the present instance, a high wind was blowing at the time, and considerable delay was experienced before a sufficient supply of water could be obtained. The fire broke out at four o'clock in the morning, and only ceased at five in the afternoon, when there was nothing left for it to consume; over 1,000 buildings were destroyed and the loss was fully one million dollars.

An Oregon Pomeroy.

The Portland *Oregonian* has the following: A gentleman who resides in East Portland informs us of the strange conduct of a young man in that city. This person is about twenty-five years of age from his appearance, rather small in stature, fair complexioned, with long, light chin whiskers. He dresses tidily, and is decidedly prepossessing in his appearance. The gentleman informs us that this young man seems to have an insane disposition to choke every small boy with whom he may chance to come in contact. Several days since he came to a house where a lad was engaged in milking cows. The man entered into a pleasant conversation with the boy, and appeared very friendly and amiable. Suddenly, and without apparent provocation, he clutched the lad about the throat and choked him nearly to death before relaxing his grasp. Soon after, he stopped a boy who was driving along the road, and asked permission to get in and ride, a request which was readily granted. No sooner had he stepped into the wagon then he fell upon the unsuspecting boy and gave him a fearful choking, which frightened the poor lad almost to death. In a similar way he has pounced upon other boys, without the least reason, and seemingly with no malicious disposition to do them bodily injury. He has indulged in these strange freaks until the children in that part of the town are afraid of their own shadows. Many of them are persuaded with difficulty to go to school, for fear of encountering this person. All the people in that vicinity are convinced that the man is certainly a fit subject for the asylum, and think that he should be committed to that institution. He is a total stranger, no one even knowing his name.

Wiping Out a Bully.

The Los Angeles *Herald* says: General John Goshwieler, one of the leading capitalists of California, tells a thrilling story. One day in the early times he was standing in a pioneer shanty saloon, in company with a great big fighter who was the terror of the camp and town. There was nothing that this giant could not whip, and very little that he had not whipped. The big fellow was sitting near the bar when a stranger entered. He was a new comer in town. He was not more than twenty-five, slenderly built, pale, big eyes, delicate features, and a hand like a girl. He stepped quietly up to the bar and asked for a glass of brandy. The glass was placed before him, whereupon the bully rose from his chair, put his big, brawny hand in front of the youngster, took the brandy and drank it. The young man said nothing, but quietly laid down four bits and said:

"Give me another glass of brandy."

The brandy was put out, the glass was filled and the bully again reached forward, took the brandy and drank it. The youngster put four bits on the counter and said, easily:

"Give me two glasses of brandy."

The two glasses were put out, filled and the bully the third time reached forward, took a glass and drank it. The young man paid no attention even to the giant's pistols and knives, but taking the other glass drank it and put down a dollar. Then, with easy manner, he left the bar for the door, walked five or six steps, turned like a flash of lightning and shot the bully through the heart. As he walked out of the door he said to one of the bystanders:

"That fellow might have hurt somebody, yet."

Criticising the Sermon.

On his way home a friend said: "Well, judge, how did you like the sermon?" "Well, I rather think Mr. Blank considers himself exactly qualified to blow the silver trumpet on the walls of Zion; but which sermon do you allude to?" "Why, we had but one sermon, did we? We had a very able and eloquent prayer, but only one sermon." "Yes, I think we had two sermons. The first one was delivered immediately after Mr. Blank said: 'Let us pray.' He did not do anything in the way of praying, as I understand the office of prayer. He neither supplicated nor petitioned, but he told God what great things had been done for the spread of the Gospel, for the cause of temperance, for the suppression of the war—the protection of the colored man. He went on and informed and gave the Deity a general history of the great events that had happened, and then told the people what their duty was. After that he commenced telling God the best way to manage the affairs he had referred to. I thought for a common man to stand there and inform the King of earth and heaven, who sees all things and knows all things, what had been going on in the world for a space of time, was a piece of impertinence that amounted to sublimity; but when he presumed to direct that Almighty how to manage His own affairs it was absolutely sacrilege.

How They Died.

Jim Kavanagh, formerly a member of Congress from Montana, was telling me the other day that on one occasion there were seven men standing on empty boxes and with ropes round their necks under the limb of a tree, just ready to be hanged. One of them began to cry bitterly as he thought that he was about to die. The man next to him was much bothered by the first one weeping. So hitching his foot to one side he gave the man's box a push, leaving him swinging in the air, and said: "Stop, you big sucker, won't you?"

But the same act toppled over his own box, he could not regain his footing, and, with a laugh at the trick he was playing on the other, he, too, swung into eternity.

Growling Over the Silver.

A New York correspondent of an exchange says: People who have been sighing for years for metallic currency don't find the boon a blessing. Every hour in the day the paying teller has a quarrel with his patrons, who demand stamps and get specie. The belle in the cars hands up a fifty cent stamp and looks with dismay at the handful of coin returned, which weighs down her pocket and bursts out the side of her imported portemonnaie. People everywhere are sighing over the departure of the much abused but convenient currency of the war.

VIENNA BREAD.

Something that will Interest Housewives and Lovers of Palatable Food.

The *Kaiser Semmel*, as the bread of Vienna is termed, is a smooth, irregularly rounded, small, wheaten flour loaf, of uniform weight. It presents a rich, reddish brown crust, and a delicately shaded yellowish—almost white—interior. It is always light, evenly porous, free from acidity in taste or aroma, faintly sweet without the addition of saccharine matter to the flour or dough, slightly and pleasantly fragrant, palatable without butter or any form of condiment, and never cloying upon the appetite.

The first requisite is to procure good flour. Good flour can only be made from pure, sound wheat, and by good milling. This means in general flinty wheat reduced by the process of high or half high milling, and a selection of the products of the milling, not to exceed one-half the total weight of the wheat ground.

The next requirement is fresh pressed yeast. It is not difficult to manufacture, since it is made by skimming the froth from beer mash in active fermentation. This contains the upper yeast, which must be repeatedly washed with cold water until only the pure white yeast settles clear from the water. This soft, tenacious mass, after the water has been drawn off, is gathered into bags and subjected to hydraulic pressure until there remains a semi-solid, somewhat brittle, doughlike substance, still containing considerable water. This is the pressed yeast, which will keep for eighty days in summer, and for an indefinite time on ice. For use it should be of recent preparation and sweet, so that it will yield only alcohol and carbonic acid as products of fermentation.

Next follows the very important operation of mixing. Into the middle of a zinc-lined trough, about two and a half feet wide and eight feet long, semi-cylindrical in form, the Vienna baker empties his flour sacks. Then, into a pail holding about five gallons, equal parts of milk and water are poured, and left to stand until the mixture attains the temperature of the room, between seventy deg. to eighty deg. Fah. It is then poured into one end of the trough and mixed with the bare hand with a small portion of the flour to form a thin emulsion. The pressed yeast is next crumbled finely in the hands, and added in the proportion of three and a half ounces to every three quarts of liquid, and then one ounce of salt in same proportion is diffused through the mixture. The trough is now covered and left undisturbed for three-quarters of an hour. Then follows the incorporation of the flour from the neighboring heap; and as this is the last of the ingredients, we may write the recipe as a whole, thus: Flour, eight pounds; milk and water, three quarts; pressed yeast, three and one-half ounces; salt, one ounce. The mass of dough, being left quiet for two hours and a half, becomes a smooth, tenacious, puffed mass, of yellowish color, which yields to indentation without rupture and is elastic. It is now weighed into pound masses, and each lump is then cut by machinery into twelve small pieces, each of three-quarters of an inch in thickness. Of each one of these, the corners are brought together in the center and pinched to secure them. Then the lump is reversed and placed on a long dough board for further fermentation, until the whole batch is ready for the oven. Before being introduced into the latter, the rolls are again reversed and restored to their original position, having considerably increased in volume, to be further enlarged in the oven to at least twice the volume of the original dough. In the oven they do not touch each other, and the baking occupies about fifteen minutes. The glaze and gloss they are touched in the process of baking with a sponge dipped in milk, which, besides imparting to them a smooth surface, increases the brilliancy of the slightly reddish cinnamon color, and adds to the grateful aroma of the crust. No peculiar form of oven is required, the only necessary point being that the receptacle shall be capable of maintaining a temperature of about five hundred deg. Fah.

The Indian War.

There is little doubt that we are on the eve of a fierce and sanguinary Indian war, in which, no matter how much skill and bravery our troops may display, it will be impossible for them to afford to the settlers on our extended borders protection from Indian incursions, and we may soon expect to hear of the most frightful acts of savage warfare in Wyoming and Nebraska. People in the East who do not know the strength and ferocity of the wilder bands of Sioux warriors, and have read of one or two bold frontiersmen summarily disposing of whole tribes, may think an Indian war a trifling matter; but we fear that before it is through with the country will be appalled by the butcheries of innocent men, women, and children in exposed localities, which will result from the accomplished invasions of the Sioux reservation, and from the military operations now in progress.

The Florida war, directed against a handful of Seminoles, lasted seven years, and cost the country $30,000,000, besides the lives that were sacrificed. Later, what was known as the Cheyenne war carried conflagration and death to the border settlements, led to the most frightful excesses of barbarous warfare, and resulted, so far as the success of our arms was concerned, in killing fifteen or twenty Indians at an expense of about one million and a half dollars each. If the various bands of Sioux occupying the Black Hills reservation should make common cause against the whites, as it seems likely that they may, in the belief that the present struggle for existence is a final one, the consequence may be far more serious than in either of the wars that we have named.

The Long Island Acadia.

The town of Amagansett is the Long Island Acadia. According to the maps it is only one hundred and ten miles from New York, and the people who live there, says a correspondent of the New York *Sun*, imagine that they exist in the year 1876; but the visitor to Amagansett feels that New York is ten thousand miles away and that some tricky sprite has juggled him, and all his surroundings, back to 1649. The little town is too placid, uneventful, and imbued with quiet content for this uneasy, bustling age. It has no lawyer, no doctor, no insurance agent, no justice of the peace, no constable or policemen, but one preacher, no liquor saloon, no billiard saloon, no drug store, no hall, no jail, only one church—and that a very little one. There has not, within forty-six years, been a lawsuit between two of its inhabitants. Theft and quarrel are unknown there. The residents are industrious, thrifty, honest, and truthful—except when telling fish stories—they are light hearted, simple minded, neighborly, and courageous. Inured from their youth to the dangers of the sea, the lessons of their lives have taught them patience, self-reliance, endurance, fortitude in time of peril, and interwoven as the simple events of their lives have been, they have become almost, if not quite, a community of brothers. Everybody in Amagansett is, in point of fact, related somehow to everybody else.

Although agriculture is nominally the occupation of Amagansett, her people draw a large part of their revenue from the sea. They are all sailors. Almost every man among them has been on at least one whaling voyage, and their boys learn to handle a boat at sea very soon after they are able to walk and talk.

One dollar a year is the salary of the mayor of Oil City, Pa.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

By the upsetting of a sailboat in Brighton, Mass., Mrs. Duncklee and her daughter Maud, together with a Miss Wilson and her little brother, were drowned..... Abdul Aziz, who had been sultan of Turkey since 1861, has been compelled by his people to abdicate in favor of his nephew and heir, Murad Effendi, who will institute many reforms. The new sultan is favorably regarded by the European powers..... An immense fire raged in the St. Louis district of Quebec, destroying over one thousand houses and rendering great numbers of people destitute. The aggregate losses will be very heavy..... Dublin university will send a crew to Philadelphia..... The Spanish authorities have closed a school in Pontevedra at the request of the Catholic clergy..... Decoration day was generally observed as a holiday throughout the country..... The jewelry store of Kerby & Snow in New Haven, Conn., was entered by burglars, who pried open the safes and stole $30,000 worth of diamonds, watches, etc..... The government has sent a 160-ton schooner, the Era, under command of Lieut. Mintzer, to the Arctic regions to procure specimens of flora and fauna for the Smithsonian Institute. A cargo of graphite will also be brought back..... Capt. James Buddington, of Polaris fame, is of the party..... The Senate has declared that it possessed the requisite jurisdiction in the Belknap case.

Several States held conventions the same day to appoint delegates to the national conventions. Louisiana Republicans favor Morton, but did not pledge the delegates. Iowa Republicans indorse Blaine, but leave their delegates unpledged. Maryland Democrats send unpledged delegates, who mostly favor Bayard..... Virginia's Democratic delegates, although unpledged, are for Tilden. Tennessee Democrats send delegates unpledged, but in favor of Hendricks..... Iowa's Episcopal convention elected Rev. Dr. Perry, of Geneva, N. Y., to be bishop..... Nearly seven thousand persons were rendered homeless by the Quebec fire..... The will of the late A. T. Stewart is to be contested by blood relatives on his mother's side.

Missouri's Democratic delegates to the national convention were uninstructed, and are divided between Hendricks and Tilden..... Vermont's Democratic delegates were uninstructed, but favor Tilden..... The preliminary work on the tunnel between France and England has commenced on the French side of the channel..... At a shorthorn cattle sale at Cambridge City, Ind., forty-two cows and heifers brought $17,500..... The new sultan of Turkey promises important reforms..... George Parker cassayed a second time at Fleetwood Park to ride thirty California mustangs 305 miles in fifteen hours. He became blind, however, and had to give up after the 216th mile. Another rider undertook to accomplish forty miles in two hours, and succeeded in doing so, with sixteen and one-half minutes to spare..... Forty-nine Cincinnatians, on the way to the Black Hills, under command of Capt. Stone, were massacred by Indians about fifty miles from the Red Cloud agency..... Knights Templars from twenty-three States, to the number of eight thousand, made an imposing parade in Philadelphia. It is stated to have been the largest gathering of Knights ever held.

The deposed sultan is confined in a palace, but his life is not in danger..... Andrew Moore, a New York boy of fourteen, was struck by a playmate of the same age while quarreling, and instantly drove a knife which he held in his hand into his comrade's breast, causing death..... As a freight train was passing the Sing Sing prison grounds at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, six convicts suddenly dropped from the wall to the coal tender, four of whom got on the locomotive, and while one uncoupled the engine from the train another presented a revolver to the engineer's head and ordered him to increase the speed. They succeeded in passing the prison guards, who were afraid to fire for fear of hitting the engineer or fireman, and on arriving at a thick piece of woodland near Tarrytown they jumped off the engine and disappeared. They all stripped off their prison garb, having citizens' clothing underneath. Two prisoners who secreted themselves between the cars were rearrested..... Goldsmith Maid trotted three miles against time at Philadelphia, making the heats in 2.21¾, 2.15 and 2.19¾. She made a strong effort on the second heat to beat her famous and unparalleled time of 2.14, but did not succeed.

The remains of a man, woman, and girl were found in a secluded part of the woods near Belleville, Ill. The woman and child were shot through the head and the man through the heart. From the position of the bodies it is supposed the man shot his wife and child and then killed himself..... Abdul Aziz Khan, the recently deposed sultan of Turkey, committed suicide by opening the veins of his arms with a pair of scissors. He was buried with all the honors due his former position..... A schoolteacher named Allen C. Laros put poison in the family coffee pot and killed his father, mother and a Mr. Moses Schug. The object was to gain possession of a sum of money known to be in the house..... An oil tank containing twenty-one thousand barrels of oil, situated near Oil City, Pa., was struck by lightning and exploded, setting fire to another tank containing twenty-three thousand barrels, all of which were consumed. Loss, nearly $1,000,000..... Jarrel & Palmer, the theatrical men, ran a fast train from New York to San Francisco, carrying twenty-five passengers at $500 a head. The schedule time was eighty-four hours, but they succeeded in making the trip in twenty-six minutes less—part of the time running at a rate of over a mile a minute.

Mrs. Catharine Newkirk, wife of Isaac Newkirk, of Fort Hunter, and her daughter were drowned in Schoharie creek, N. Y..... At Alpine Bush, N. Y., Cyrenus Stevens was instantly killed by lightning while leaning against a porch pillar. A wire clothesline attached to the pillar connected with a locust tree, which was shattered..... Nineteen physicians of Constantinople have signed a report that the ex-sultan died of the wounds in his arms; but the foreign journals generally scout the idea of suicide..... Wilhelmina Weick, who was convicted in Buffalo, N. Y., of the murder of her stepson, Michael Weick, in November last, was sentenced to be hanged on July 21, 1876. The sentence was received with indifference..... During the month of May twenty-two bodies were taken from the waters about New York city—only ten of which were recognized..... Another member of the Lar w family, Alvin, has died in Easton, Pa., from the effects of the poisoned coffee administered by one of the sons. This makes the fourth victim..... Many counterfeit 5's on the Hamden National Bank of Westfield, Mass., are in circulation.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund, the pending question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, to strike out the clause authorizing the return of all accumulations of interest, and insert in lieu thereof a clause authorizing the return of the sum paid by the government of Japan without interest. Rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 23.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, moved to amend so as to provide that after returning the principal, which is in bonds, the residue shall be delivered to the secretary of the treasury to be canceled, and that the portion of it which is in money shall be covered into the treasury of the United States. Agreed to.

Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 24; nays, 20.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented a petition of the disbursing clerks in the Executive department of the government, remonstrating against the passage of the bill legalizing assignments of pay made by officers of the government. Referred.

The House bill transferring the custody of certain Indian trust funds was passed.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, called up the Senate bill providing for an agreement with the Sioux nation in regard to a portion of their reservation, and for other purposes.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, offered a substitute, authorizing the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a commission of five persons to visit the Sioux, with the view to negotiate with them a treaty or agreement for the cession of all the right of those tribes to the Black Hills in Dakota Territory, and appropriate $50,000 to pay the expenses of said commission. Agreed to, and the bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, 8.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the amendment of the committee on appropriations to restore the salary of the President to $50,000 from and after March 4, 1877, and it was agreed to —yeas, 31; nays, 11.

Other amendments of the committee restoring the salary of the private secretary to the President, and the salary of employees in the Department of State, the Treasury department, and the Army and Navy departments, were agreed to.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurrent resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It provides for a convention between the United States and Great Britain. It provides that sterling money shall be converted into dollar money by computing the pound sterling as equivalent to five dollars, the shilling to twenty-five cents, the sixpence to twelve and one-half cents, the penny to two cents, and the farthing to one-half cent. It further provides that the action of the convention shall take effect when approved by the respective parties thereto, and when have shall have been passed by the respective countries to carry it into effect. Amendments proposed by the finance committee, declaring that the action of the convention shall be subject to such modifications as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, and shall take effect when approved by the respective parties, etc., were agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the committee on appropriations, restoring the compensation of the clerks in the office of the secretary of the interior, were agreed to. Other amendments of the committee, restoring salaries of employees in the general land office, pension and patent offices, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, the appropriation for stationery, carpets, repairs of building, printing, etc., for the pension office was reduced from $25,500 to $17,500.

All the other amendments of the committee restoring salaries of employees in the bureau of education, Post-office department, and Departments of Justice and agriculture were agreed to, as were the amendments making appropriations for surveyors'-general and their clerks.

All the amendments proposed by the committee having been acted on, Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by supervisors of internal revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the commissioner of internal revenue, and the other powers of supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by collectors of internal revenue. The amendment was agreed to.

HOUSE.

Mr. Jones, (Dem.), of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should pass without delay a bill repealing the resumption act, and should prohibit any further contraction of the currency, and, if necessary, to meet the demands of the people, should provide for the increase, and should provide for the displacement of national bank notes with United States notes; and should also provide for a speedy return to gold and silver. Referred.

The bill perfecting the revision of the statutes of the United States was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to promote the efficiency of the army, to provide for its gradual reduction, and to consolidate certain of its staff departments, and after some discussion the bill was passed—yeas, 120; nays, 82.

On motion of Mr. Ward (Dem.), of New York, the House proceeded to consider the bill to amend title fifty-three of the revised statutes, relating to merchant seamen. It provides for a appointment by the secretary of the treasury of a commissioner, to be known as a "shipping commissioner," for every port of entry which is also a port of ocean navigation. Passed.

THE WEALTHIEST MAN.

Commodore Vanderbilt and his Railway Property--Forty-Five Millions of Dollars

It is claimed that Commodore Vanderbilt is the wealthiest man in America, that is, he has more property which can be made available and turned into money at once than any other man. Railway property is the commodore's specialty. When he sold out his ships he turned all the proceeds into this shape. No one was allowed to know the time when the decision was made, but fully twenty years ago he came to the conclusion that the prosperity of navigation was drawing to a close. At that time the Pacific Mail was dividing twenty per cent. per annum. This did not leave him as it did others. He, no doubt, saw through the rottenness of the scheme. His view of our falling marine led him to sell out and buy into Harlem when its stock was at a low figure. In 1858 he became the master of the road, which paid him so well that his next attempt was on the Hudson River road. There was an excuse for this aggrandizement, since the roads were parallel and there had been a frequent misunderstanding in their management. At last the public was surprised by the announcement that the fare on the roads would be the same, and that through tickets on the one were equally good on the other. This showed that Vanderbilt controlled the Hudson River, but he for a time kept himself concealed, and placed as a headpiece John M. Tobin, in the presidency. Tobin once assisted the commodore in his ferry business, and then was transferred to the Hudson River office. In a few years Tobin was set aside, and the commodore was announced as president of both roads.

This step brought him into rivalry with the Central. Corning desired to conciliate the commodore, who allowed him to think himself successful. In 1864 the Vanderbilt interest came up as an important feature in the Central. An effort was made to turn Corning out of the presidency, and on this trying occasion Vanderbilt gave him his influence to the extent of half a million of stock. This purchase showed how rapidly the commodore was making money. It was a larger amount of stock than that held by any man on this continent. The next spring, when Corning and his directors made their annual trip over the road, the commodore was a specially invited guest. Little did those directors think that they were even then doomed to perpetual discharge, but two years from that time he turned them all out summarily. On the annual election, held December, 1867, only one vote was cast. It represented thirteen millions of stock, and was handed in by the sole voter, Cornelius Vanderbilt. This made him president of the road. The stock was not his own, being in part held as proxy for other men, but it gave him power. In two years the stock was watered and from twenty-four millions became forty-eight. The immense accumulation of dividends enabled the commodore to buy stock at the rate of two millions a year, and it was not long before he owned personally the largest part of the Central. This he consolidated with the Hudson River road, thus forming one line from New York city to Buffalo. Having reached this dignity, it became necessary for him to control the Lake Shore, in order to compete with the other lines to Chicago. This was accomplished by heavy purchases of that stock at a high price, and Horace F. Clarke was made president. On his sudden death the commodore was put in his son-in-law's place. The depreciation in Lake Shore since then has been very heavy. The stock which cost from seventy-five to eighty is now selling at fifty-three; but the commodore will not mourn over such trifles. It was necessary for him to control this road in order to manage the others in a successful manner. Having obtained full mastery of the line, he now wields one thousand miles of first-class road in one continuous track.

The commodore, according to estimate, owns stock in the following roads:

	Amount.	M'ket Val.
New Haven & Hartford	$500,000	$1 40
New York & New Haven	500,000	1 16
Central Hudson	30,000,000	1 10
Lake Shore	5,000,000	53
Ohio & Mississippi	1,000,000	30
Railroad bonds, also shares in sleeping cars	8,000,000	
Total	$45,000,000	

All of this except about one million has been made within the last